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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.50	13.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yamat	6.50	9.24	10.59	13.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin	7.03	9.36	10.51	13.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipei	7.16	9.49	11.04	13.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipei Market	7.21	9.54	11.09	13.39	1.54	5.14	6.09	7.49
Fanning	7.33	10.06	11.16	13.46	2.06	5.26	6.21	7.61
Shungshui	7.38	10.07	11.21	13.51	2.07	5.27	6.22	7.62
Shumshui	7.43	10.12	11.26	13.56	2.12	5.32	6.27	7.67

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumshui	7.51	10.20	11.34	14.00	2.20	5.40	6.34	7.70
Shungshui	7.56	10.25	11.39	14.05	2.25	5.45	6.39	7.75
Fanning	8.08	10.37	11.51	14.16	2.37	5.57	6.52	7.82
Taipei Market	8.13	10.42	11.56	14.21	2.42	5.62	6.57	7.87
Taipei	8.18	10.47	12.01	14.26	2.47	5.67	7.02	7.92
Shatin	8.28	10.57	12.11	14.36	2.57	5.77	7.12	7.97
Yamat	8.33	10.62	12.16	14.41	3.02	5.82	7.17	8.02
Kowloon	8.38	10.67	12.21	14.46	3.07	5.87	7.22	8.07

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.50	13.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yamat	6.50	9.24	10.59	13.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin	7.03	9.36	10.51	13.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipei	7.16	9.49	11.04	13.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipei Market	7.21	9.54	11.09	13.39	1.54	5.14	6.09	7.49
Fanning	7.33	10.06	11.16	13.46	2.06	5.26	6.21	7.61
Shungshui	7.38	10.07	11.21	13.51	2.07	5.27	6.22	7.62
Shumshui	7.43	10.12	11.26	13.56	2.12	5.32	6.27	7.67

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumshui	8.13	10.38	11.40	14.00	2.20	5.40	6.34	7.70
Shungshui	8.18	10.43	11.45	14.05	2.25	5.45	6.39	7.75
Fanning	8.30	10.55	11.51	14.16	2.37	5.57	6.52	7.82
Taipei Market	8.35	10.60	11.56	14.21	2.42	5.62	6.57	7.87
Taipei	8.40	10.65	12.01	14.26	2.47	5.67	7.02	7.92
Shatin	8.50	10.75	12.11	14.36	2.57	5.77	7.12	7.97
Yamat	8.55	10.80	12.16	14.41	3.02	5.82	7.17	8.02
Kowloon	9.00	10.85	12.21	14.46	3.07	5.87	7.22	8.07

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Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	12.20	14.15	1.05	5.00	5.58	7.19
Sha Tau Kok	8.40	12.25	13.15	15.10	2.00	5.55	6.53	7.74

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THE IRRITANT OF MISSIONARY WORK

By DR. HERBERT ALLAN GILES
(Professor of Chinese, University of Cambridge.)
[FROM THE "SUNDAY TIMES."]

"Your faith is not my faith, but truth is a jewel that has many facets."
—The Maharaja of Patiala.

Throughout the present crisis in China, no writer, up to the present date, has ventured to allude to one of the two chief impediments, and in my opinion the most troublesome, in the way of peace and the renewal of friendly relations with the British nation. It is not, indeed, altogether a matter of surprise that this point, to put it frankly, has been buried. The two impediments are, of course, one political and the other religious. The obstacle raised in the former case is the privilege known as extra-territoriality, which means living in a foreign country without being subject to its judicial system. For instance, British subjects living in China are tried by British judges, whereas, living in France, they would be tried by French judges. It is now generally admitted in this country that extra-territoriality has got to go; but the mercantile community in China, representing huge trade interests, as well as the missionary communities and others, regard with dread the possibility of appearing as civil or criminal defendants in a Chinese court of law.

THE CHINESE COURTS.

Ill-informed writers on Chinese affairs have said that there is no civil code, and no civil courts in China, which could administer a civil code even if there were one. How, then, do China's four hundred millions, containing, as we well know, millions of eager and enterprising merchants, get along? Are there no business hitches, no differences which require the intervention of a third person? On the whole, it is certain that the Chinese system for there is one—leads to much less litigation than we see in the columns of our own daily newspapers. Every Chinese merchant is enrolled under a guild representing his particular line of business. Disputes are referred to the guild, and the decision of the committee in each case is final. Such decisions are widely recognised as fair; and this must be so, for there is one slight which the Chinese will not take lying down, and that is *injustice*. Besides which, the guilds themselves are not beyond the reach of the high Government officials.

As for criminal law, the Chinese have a code (England has none), translated by Staunton early in the last century, and pronounced by many capable judges, especially by Sir Edmund Hornby, to be nothing short of a legal masterpiece. Naturally, it is not the code, but the administration thereof, which counts, and it seems clear to some who know the Chinese people that every effort would be made to show the foreigner that justice in all cases would be forthcoming. Many young Chinese have already taken law courses in foreign countries; unfortunately, among these there are students who have never qualified in their own language, and this would very much impair their value in Chinese courts of law or at the judicial meetings of trade guilds.

"FORCED ON UNWILLING MINDS."

There now remains the second of the impediments mentioned above. It is covered by the word Christianity, which was finally forced upon the unwilling minds of the Chinese people chiefly by Clause XIII. in the French Treaty of 1858-60, on which other Powers based the less exacting clauses in their Treaties. Though, of course, all Treaty Powers could claim, under the favoured-nation clause, and extra privileges specified in any other Treaty.

When I first went to Peking early in 1867, the Chinese there were still cowed by the recent capture of the capital and the imposition of "rights" and of heavy financial indemnities. Little children would shout out "Devils" to passing foreigners, but would be promptly disciplined by terrified mothers. As soon as could put together a few sentences of colloquial Chinese, I did my best to show that I was not altogether a brutal barbarian, but merely a sympathetic foreigner, anxious to learn all I could about the manners and customs, religion, etc., of the people among whom I was to spend the best years of my life.

"RICE CHRISTIANS."

In this way I gathered that the recent invasion by Protestant missionaries was not only widely resented, but that converts, so-called, were paid to declare themselves Christians and to join in the chapel services. These were popularly known as "Rice Christians," and had it not been for the clause in the Treaty giving them protection, the insulted people of China would soon have made short work of them and of their pastors. The Catholic Faith had been taught in China for centuries before this date, and for the matter of that, so had the Protestant Faith for at least half a century; but the work had been on a much smaller scale numerically, and geographically to a much narrower extent. Catholic Fathers had been and are still far better equipped in point of education, and, surprisingly so in their knowledge of the Chinese language, than Protestant missionaries generally, who were, as I knew them, very much of the inspired dinker class, with a few second-class classics scholars from the Universities. These may have been actuated to some extent by a desire to convert the "heathen," who had believed in God and had enjoyed a moral code similar to the Sermon on the Mount, and also to some extent by a natural desire to share in the leaves and fishes of this world. I was told that the pay of a married missionary in those early days was £200 per annum, a house, and £40 extra for every child. Pounds sterling then went a long way in China.

Mr. Scudd, the famous cricketer-missionary, has declared that £200 per annum is a sumcient salary for a bachelor, and the China Inland Mission led the way. Catholic priests and bishops have always been paid on a beggarly scale.

JESUIT TACTICS.

Men like Legge, Eitel, Chalmers, Edkins, Wylie, and women like Lydia Fay and Adele Fielde, all of whom I knew intimately, were rare in my day, whereas at any rate the Jesuit Fathers, many of whom I also knew intimately, were what they always have been, scholars of the highest culture, as witness their valuable scientific and literary achievements at Sincawei. A great blot on the Catholic reputation was the building of a lofty cathedral in the middle of Peking, where all houses were ground-floor dwellings, in the gardens of which Chinese wives and daughters would sit in hot weather, clad in the scantiest of what the journalists call "stitching."

Another grievance against the Catholics was that they used their influence unfairly to help their converts in cases before the magistrates or guild committees. From this scandal Protestant missionaries were generally free, though I knew of one glaring instance in which a rev. pastor made a small fortune by this and other illicit processes, and left for home. Another serious instance, in which the honour of Protestant missionaries was upheld, with a corresponding decrease in the volume of their converts, came under my own notice at a port where I was stationed, and was published by me at the time, without a single note of protest. It is contained in a nutshell of language. Fourteen Protestant Chinese Christians failed to persuade their pastors to interfere on their behalf in a land case before the local authorities; and after finding themselves up against a persistent refusal, these fourteen converts transferred their allegiance of faith to the Roman Catholic church.

One direction in which Protestant missionaries went more hopelessly astray than the Catholics was in openly vilifying personages, documents, and beliefs, all of the most sacred character in the eyes of the Chinese; but of this later.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

I had not been long in China before hatred of Christianity came again to the front. The first religious upheaval which came to my personal knowledge occurred in 1893, when there was a serious attack on missionaries at Yangchow on the Yangtze, followed by "gunboat" policy. This is not to be compared, however, in gravity with what was shortly afterwards to follow, but was sufficiently disastrous to the unfortunate missionaries concerned. Next came a minor disturbance in Formosa, which was then a part of China. The Consul in the latter case was all for more "gunboat" policy, but happily nothing of the kind came off.

On June 21st, 1870, came the "Tientsin Massacre." It was directed, in so far as violence was used, against the Roman Catholics, and chiefly on account of their kindly orphanage, where it was popularly believed that the eyes of Chinese children were gouged out for medicinal purposes. I was personally acquainted during 1869 with two or three of the quiet, courageous French sisters, and on very friendly terms with several of the Catholic fathers, who were ruthlessly murdered by an infuriated mob, their cathedral and the establishment of the nuns being burnt to the ground. The French Consul was killed, as were a Russian and his wife, recently married, and two special friends of mine, the Comte de Challemaison and his wife. Challemaison sold his life dearly, but would not have had to sell it at all. His body was found surrounded by dead Chinamen, whose deaths cannot be laid at his door.

The massacre, which, as regards its brutal execution, was the work of Chinese soldiers, was confined to the Chinese quarter of Tientsin in which the French Consul, Catholic fathers, nuns, and a few others lived. Having finished their job there, the soldiers were on the way towards the general foreign Settlement, which lay at some distance down the river. Happily a violent storm came on, and the soldiers gave up the attack.

For all this a huge indemnity was exacted, and the chief authority in Tientsin, Chung Hou, a friendly Manchu, was sent to France to apologise to the new Republic, the chief result being, of course, that missionaries and Christianity were more hated than ever.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN PROPAGANDA.

The ground had for some time been well sown for such a murderous episode, which was of a purely religious character. In the year 1870 the Rev. Dr. Nevins published a translation of the most aggressive attack on Christianity which had so far appeared. It was later on translated by Mr. L. C. Hopkins, I.S.O., and he is a very distinguished Chinese scholar. I shall confine myself to his renderings, which in every case I have compared with the text, subject only to my rendering of "Tien" by "God" instead of by "Heaven." In those early days Mr. Hopkins had not made his own important discovery, that the Chinese character for "Tien" is an anthropomorphic picture: "Death to the Devils' Doctrines," or as Dr. Nevins had it, "Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines." Different titles seem to have been given to different editions—was the work of a high official, Tang Chi Sheng, who was Provincial Treasurer of the province of Hupeh. With it was incorporated the famous anti-Christian pamphlet, entitled "I was obliged to," by a distinguished writer of the 17th century, to which Fathers Buglio and de Magalhães replied in 1687.

(Continued on page 5.)

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Supplement the SOZODONT Treatment with a daily gum massage, inside and outside. Dentists throughout the world have recommended the SOZODONT Combined Treatment for more than one hundred years. Persisted in, it will prevent the ravages of pyorrhea and decay.

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LORD E. PERCY ON MODERN EDUCATION.

Lord Eustace Percy, President of the Board of Education, in a letter congratulating Lancaster on holding an Education Week, writes:—"At present, when so much time and money are being spent on State education, it is inevitable that our system must face considerable criticism. It would be idle to pretend that we have yet reached perfection. While much of the criticism is sincere and legitimate, a great deal is hasty and ill-founded. The great value of an Education Week is that it shows the general public what is actually going on in the schools. Modern developments in trade, industry, and agriculture are ever making an increasing demand on skill and intelligence, and the kind of education given in schools is of real and vital importance. We must not follow vague and cloudy ideals in education; we must relate it to the actual needs and conditions of life, and in the task we need all the public interest we can secure."

U.S. PETROLEUM SUPPLIES.
"AN ALARMING SITUATION"

Criticising the recent optimistic report of the American Petroleum Institute in regard to the potential supplies of the United States, Mr. H. L. Doherty, one of the leaders of the American Gas Association, addressing the American Gas Association in Atlantic City, declared that, in reality, the situation was alarming.

The Petroleum Committee, he said, realising that the supplies of natural petroleum were insufficient, had assured the public that there were adequate quantities available in the shale and coal beds. Yet they had been compelled to admit that the oil extracted from all the coal mined last year would not have produced barely 3 per cent. of the motor fuel requirements of the United States in 1924. To provide one hour's fuel supply to drive one modern warship at full speed would mean the mining and subjecting to the necessary processes of more than 1,000 tons of shale.

Mr. Doherty described the report as impractical.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

(Continued from page 1.)

A few passages from this work, omitting much that is unprintable, will make it clear that the diffusion of the Christian religion was the real grievance; there being no political issue involved except in one passage, where the writer says vaguely that "the devil-kings of all the foreign countries are plotting for the recovery of China," which end he goes on to show will be brought about by missionaries; and in a second passage where he speaks of "this devil-sect plotting for our Chinese territory, and taking advantage of the old age of H.I.M. the Empress and the youth of H.I.M. the Emperor."

P. 2, col. 1.—"The head devil whom they worship is named Jesus the Heir to the Throne. And they say that this head devil was put to death by his enemies, and so the devil-men, women and children all think of him and pity him. The truth is that the deities and saints of China have everywhere revealed in plain terms that Jesus when alive was a most vicious, most wicked, and most corrupt man," etc.

P. 2, col. 2.—"When anyone enters, a devil-book is given him. These devil-books are in large numbers, but not one exists that ought not to be destroyed. I have, disguising my feelings, been and received several of them, and for every sentence that I read, I uttered a curse, and when I had finished reading I there and then burnt them."

P. 3, col. 1.—"The devil-priests spend money and buy up a crowd of Chinese cuckolds, harlots, rowdies, and criminals—every hogs and curs amongst men—and these enter into the devil-sect of the Lord of Heaven."

"CHINESE SKETCHES."

In 1875 I printed a collection of articles, written for a local paper, 1873-75, under the title of "Chinese Sketches" (Trubner and Co., 1875), the last of which (p. 192) was headed "Christianity." From this I will extract a few sentences, which will perhaps obtain a more serious hearing now than was accorded to them fifty years ago.

"Chinese Sketches, p. 192.—"The extraordinary feeling of hatred and contempt evinced by the Chinese nation for missionaries of every denomination who settle in their country naturally suggests the question whether Christianity is likely to prove a boon to China, if, indeed, it ever succeeds in taking root at all. Missionary prospects are anything but bright in China just now, in spite of rosiy worded reports and annual statistics of persons baptised. A respectable Chinaman will tell you that only thieves and bad characters who have nothing to lose avail themselves of baptism, as a means of securing 'long nights of indolence and ease' in the household of some enthusiastic missionary; at from four to ten dollars a month. Educated men will not tolerate missionaries in their houses, as many have found to their cost, and the fact cannot be concealed that the foreign community in China, suffers no small inconvenience and incurs considerable danger for a cause with which a large majority of its members has no sympathy whatever."

This little book brought me torrents of abuse from likely quarters. My article on "Opium" was denounced in the magazine of the Anti-Opium Society (January, 1876), and again in October, 1879) as the work of "a junior member of H.M.'s Consular Service in China who has arisen to show that we are all wrong." The magazine in question was called "The Friend of China," a name which time and the recent Opium Conference have shown to be as bad a misnomer as it was possible to choose.

In May, 1887 there was held in Shanghai a general conference of the Protestant Missionaries in China, the record of which was published in the following year. This record runs to 492, closely-printed royal 8vo. pages, and is said in the introduction to have been "the substantial result of the Conference" and to "constitute a treasury of materials from which present and future missionaries may draw stores of valuable information." To me, reading it at the date of publication, it seemed to be an almost unparalleled record of bigotry and ignorance, much of which was in setting of insolence and contempt on subjects sacred to the Chinese.

COMPANY REPORT.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Directors in their report for the half-year, ending the 30th June, 1925, state:—"The net profit of the Bank for the past half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, rebate on bills, etc., shows Yen 14,569,628 inclusive of Yen 5,417,952 brought forward from last account."

The Directors propose that Yen 2,000,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 6,000,000.

The Balance, Yen 5,533,693 will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 1.25 p.m. yesterday:—"The anticyclone over China is developing slowly and moderately. A fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the North China Sea. Local forecasts: N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; generally overcast."

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.
HIGHER ADVERSE BALANCE.

IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER £97,925,034
INCREASE ON AUGUST 6,192,430
EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 60,734,888
DECREASE ON AUGUST 303,131
RE-EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 10,525,830
DECREASE ON AUGUST 2,973,888

Our overseas trade continues to mark time, says a writer in the London Daily Telegraph. As will be seen from the figures set out above September brought no improvement in the position. Although there was one more working day than in August, exports have made no headway, and re-exports, following the considerable rise in the previous month, have again relapsed. It is true that imports have advanced almost to the level attained in July, but in the absence of any corresponding movement on the export side, this has resulted in weighting the balance of trade still more heavily against us. The adverse balance for September stands at £28,664,000, compared with £17,189,000 in August and £22,542,000 in July.

This feature of the situation is not a little disquieting, since it is doubtful if, taking one month with another, our invisible exports in the shape of shipping freights, interest on investments abroad, and income from banking and other services, are now sufficient to bridge the gap. In the first nine months of the year the preponderance of imports over exports and re-exports was no less than £273,367,804, giving an average monthly adverse balance of £30,374,159. For the whole of last year the monthly average was £28,713,000; in the pre-war year it was only £13,500,000.

A comparison of the September results with those for the corresponding month of last year shows a loss of £2,929,672 in imports and of £2,548,098 in exports.

Over the nine months the export figures are again discouraging. Compared with last year we have lost ground, the value of the exports of British produce and manufactures shipped abroad in the period January-September being less than that for the same months of 1924 by £10,060,833.

Under imports the increase over August was mainly in foodstuffs. Any effect the shipping strike may have had in restricting the entry of cargoes last month is not reflected in the returns, since all classes show substantial gains. To the aggregate increase of £4,470,000, grain and flour contributed £2,200,000, meat 2,000,000, live animals £235,000, and dutiable and non-dutiable commodities £1,000,000, and £630,000 respectively. As compared with September last year the value of meat imports was higher by £1,653,294. In raw materials gains and losses were fairly evenly distributed among the various groups, and it can hardly be said that the modest net advance on the month of £255,000 indicates the expectation of a really increase in the activities of our industries.

Imports of foreign manufactured goods show the small increase of £410,800. New Budget duties have continued to impose an effective check on the dumping which marked the period immediately before they became operative, although it may be noted that the value of the silk goods brought in was double that recorded for August, while the number of motor-cars imported rose from 781 in August to 1,660 last month. The totals of the various classes of imports compare as follows:

	August.	September.
Food, drink, and tobacco	£41,263,334	£46,424,093
Raw materials	27,703,604	25,274,699
Manufactures	22,265,298	22,678,355

A welcome feature of the export tables is the considerable revival recorded in coal shipments. At £2,659,844 the value is higher than in August by nearly £200,000. But there is still a long leeway to make up. In September last year the figure was £5,738,364, and in the same month of 1923 it was £7,824,126.

Increases in certain groups of British manufactures failed to cover losses under other heads, and the net result being a decrease on the month of £277,830. With a rise of £248,753, electrical goods substantially improved their position, and there were relatively smaller increases in clothing, chemicals, textiles other than cotton and wool, and paper. Several of the principal industries, however, fell considerably short of the August figures, the decreases including the following: Woolen goods, £293,765; cotton manufactures, £262,687; machinery, £206,224; iron and steel, £264,000; non-ferrous metal manufactures, £113,700; cutlery, £62,200. Appended are the totals for the two months:

	August.	September.
Food, drink, and tobacco	£41,263,334	£46,424,093
Raw materials	27,703,604	25,274,699
Manufactures	22,265,298	22,678,355

WATER POLO SMOKING CONCERT.

The smoking concert to be held for the purpose of presenting the trophies won in the Water Polo League, which should have taken place at the V.R.C. last night was postponed, and will now be held on Wednesday next.

Thos. H. Ince's Laugh Hit

Twice as funny as "The Hottentot", entirely different from anything before; a trained seal as hero; a cast of comedy stars to tickle the ribs. That's "Galloping Fish."



Sidney Chaplin, Louise Fazenda, Ford Sterling, Chester Conklin and the fish

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From Frank Adams' story—directed by Del Anderson under personal supervision of Thos. H. Ince.

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Hongkong Bank	\$110 sel.
Do. London	\$130 sel.
Chartered Bank	\$20 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$239 sel.
Do. C.	\$134 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$24 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$20 nom.
China Insurance	\$20 nom.
China Underwriters	\$14 nom.
North Insurance	\$248 buy.
Yongtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$160 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$200 sellers.
Douglases	\$40 nom.
H.K. & C. M. Steamboats	\$134 buy. & a.
Hongkong Tugs	\$4 sel.
Indo-China (Fr.)	\$38 nom.
Do. (Bel.)	\$70 nom.
Do. Hongkong	\$70 nom.
Shall Transports	\$170 buy.
Star Ferries	\$10 nom.
Waterboats	\$18 buy.
Oriental Navigations	\$250 nom.
Radon Mining & Co.	\$37 nom.
China Sugars	\$43 nom.
Malacca Sugars	\$1 nom.
Benguet	\$43 nom.
Langkats (combined)	\$1.31 buy.
Do. (single)	\$1.74 b. 18 1/2 ea.
Shanghai Explorations	\$1.5 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.5 nom.
Baileys	\$34 buy.
Tronoh Mines	\$7 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$185 sel.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$38 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$150 buy.
Hongkows	\$1.10 buy.
New Engineering	\$1.74 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$118 buy.
Amusements	\$10 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$618/34 sales
Hongkong Lands	\$5 nom.
Hongkong Realty (a.p.)	\$5 nom.
H.K. Territorials (a.p.)	\$6 sel.
Empire Properties (a.p.)	\$16 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	\$1.9 b. 9.10 ea.
Oriental	\$1.3 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$1.27 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1 sel.
Canton Iron	\$13 sel.
Cement (combined)	\$13 sel.
Do. (old)	\$13 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1 buy.
China Buses	\$1.104 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$224 sel.
Do. (old)	\$18 nom.
Do. (new)	\$18 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	\$233 nom.
Do. (old)	\$24 sel.
Do. (new)	\$340 sel.
Constructions	\$3 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$19 sel.
Der A Wing (a.p.)	\$10 nom.
Do. (a.p.)	\$5 sel.
Hongkong Electric	\$40 nom.
Macao Electric	\$30 cts. buy.
H.K. Developments	\$40 nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$123 nom.
Do. (old)	\$123 nom.
Do. (new)	\$32 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$23 sales
Lane Crawford	\$124 nom.
Mackintosh	\$214 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$15.10 buy.
Do. (new)	\$9 nom.
Sincores	\$11 sel.
Taxis	\$5 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$18 sel.
Do. (new)	\$15 sel.
Wm. Powells	\$14 sel.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; ea.—sales; nom.—nominal	

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SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

The excellent charitable work done in the Colony by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which was established in Hongkong, as far back as 1863, is well known to most readers, but there are doubtless many new residents to whom the following extracts from the annual report just issued will be of interest in view of the near approach of the great annual effort made by the Society to raise the necessary funds to maintain its beneficent activities. The Report for 1924 shows that of the total income of the Society that year, amounting to \$23,623.44, over \$21,000 was derived from the annual Al Fresco Fete and Sale of Roses. The net proceeds of these efforts last year was \$20,826.23. If the work which the Society is doing in the Colony is to be fully maintained in the ensuing year it is necessary that the financial results of the street sale of roses on Wednesday, December 2nd, and the forty-second Al Fresco Fete, which will be held on December 6th should be even better than those of last year, for the Report for 1924 shows that the expenditure for the year exceeded the receipts by \$558.63.

The Society thanks to the splendid result of the Fete and the sale of roses, was enabled to extend its activities in 1924 as is shown by the following comparative figures:—

	1924.	1923.
Relief in money and provisions	\$8,935.14	\$7,635.50
Rent	2,750.02	2,917.00
Clothing and shoes	283.30	249.80
Education	5,418.29	6,083.28
Medical aid	353.00	405.45
Special grants	3,227.60	999.31
Christmas grants	1,557.00	1,590.00

The Council records in the annual Report its grateful thanks to the Colonial Government for its grant of \$500, and to Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., and Lady Stubbs for their patronage and for the keen interest they had always taken in the various activities of the Society. The Society is also gratefully indebted to Mr. C. A. da Rosa, A.S.A.A., for auditing the accounts.

RELIEF IN MONEY AND PROVISIONS.

During the nine months, January to September, 1924, 1,425 visits were made to the poor in their homes, and 143 families, comprising 259 persons, irrespective of creed, have been regularly relieved.

In view of the higher cost of foodstuffs the expenditure under this head in 1924 was \$8,935.14, as against \$7,635.50 in 1923.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

In last year's Report it was remarked that the Society felt no little anxiety over the accommodation then available. Many of the poor were living in small premises and in congested areas, which was not only a danger to their health but also a grave moral danger for their children. It is gratifying to report that some improvements have been effected in these conditions. Flats and cubicles in less overcrowded districts have been secured, where twenty families are being housed.

The expenditure for the first nine months of this year was \$1,975.98, including the cost of erection and alteration of cubicles in certain flats.

CLOTHING AND SHOES.

Besides providing these articles, costing \$283.30, for the poor and their children, the Society also spent, during 1924, \$316.60 for blankets and woollen suit lengths, and a special grant of \$150 for clothing was made to the orphans in the Blind Home, Hunghom, and \$50 for bed-sheets for the cots in the Foundling Home at West Point.

TEMPORARY RELIEF AND PASSAGES.

The Society again had to deal with many cases of destitution among Europeans and others from outside the Colony.

The expenditure for the nine months, January to September, 1924, on temporary relief granted and passages provided was \$532.46, as against \$168 for the same period in 1924. This included 2 passages to Manila, 1 to Singapore, 2 to Shanghai, and 1 to Brisbane.

In this connection the Society expresses its gratitude to some of the Shipping Companies for reduction in the fares. Under this head the Society also procured passports for a stranded family proceeded to South America, on which the Panama Consular fees amounted to \$24.40.

MEDICAL AID.

The expenditure in 1924 amounted to \$353, while for the first nine months of this year assistance to the extent of \$423.85 has already been given. There were three maternity cases helped.

\$70 has also been paid this year to the Sanitary Board for disbursements for burial expenses in connection with the Home for the Aged Poor.

EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

It is the policy of the Society to afford as good an education to the children of the poor as funds permit. To ensure this an Education Sub-Committee has been organised, whose chief duties are to examine and sign the weekly school reports of the students, to look after their moral and intellectual improvement, and to provide them with clothes, shoes, books, stationery, etc., when required.

It is gratifying to state that this new branch has been working very successfully to the satisfaction of both the teachers and the parents.

The Society is providing education for 174 children, of whom 82 are receiving an English education. It is the policy of the Society not to encourage Chinese who are under its care to take up the study of English until they have completed their preliminary vernacular education.

The Society also pays for 5 orphans as boarders at the Italian Convent, and 3 boys at St. Joseph's Seminary, Macao. The Council is grateful to these schools for reduced fees.

The Kailash Schoop, Wanchai, continues to make progress. The daily average attendance in 1924 was 24, and there were 4 certified teachers, of whom two were appointed on the recommendation of one of the Inspectors of Vernacular Schools. Great improvements have been made during the year, and the reputation of the school for discipline and for its method of teaching can be gauged by the fact that many Chinese parents of the middle class send their children to the school, though it was primarily established by the Society for the children of the poor also, by the interest taken by the parents of the pupils in the school's annual distribution of prizes. This was held this year in the Grand Theatre, Wanchai, by the courtesy of the Hongkong Amusement Co., and there were present over 700 persons, consisting mostly of parents, children and friends of the school.

Three times a week, special evening classes, from 6 to 7.30 p.m., have been introduced to assist backward boys, and one room of the school is thrown open to provide a bright and well ventilated place of study for "home work" for children living in overcrowded tenements.

Though special private donations and school fees paid by the children of middle class parents during 1924, amounted to \$700.55, the Committee was obliged to the Society for grants to the extent of \$1,593.90. This expense is a heavy drain on the Society's resources, and it is, therefore, hoped that the school will be successful in obtaining a Government Education Grant during 1925. The Society is also assisting another vernacular school, the Tak Ying, at Wanchai, a new school for Chinese girls. This school is doing a very useful work in that district, but for want of money for extending the accommodation many applicants have had to be refused. The Society has come to the school's assistance and a grant of \$142.40 has been made for new desks and other school furniture.

Under the head of Education the Society also spent in 1924, \$323 for books and stationery; \$100 for train and ferry fares for poor school children; and \$146.50 for fees for stenography and typing lessons.

The total expenditure for the nine months, January to September, 1924, was \$4,459.37.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This branch was inaugurated last year and it has certainly justified its establishment. During the first few weeks of the present labour unrest, when most of the essential services of the Colony were seriously paralyzed, the Society, through its President, was instrumental in securing the services of many of the poor under its care to assist the Controller of Labour in tidying over the difficulties confronting the Community.

A large number of boys served as messengers, office boys, mess boys, etc., whilst a few girls were engaged in running lifts, and as office telephone operators and domestic servants. The two supplied by the Society gave valuable assistance at Messrs. Wiseman's Bakery.

The following is an extract from a letter of appreciation from the Hon. Colonial Secretary to Mr. Alves, the President of the Society:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Controller of Labour has mentioned the great assistance rendered by you to his office, and I am to convey to you an expression of His Excellency the Governor's appreciation of your work."

It is gratifying to report that many of those who in this way offered their services have secured permanent employment.

A serious anxiety of the Society is the difficulty of finding employment for young girls who have had only elementary education and, for reasons beyond the Society's control, no special training for office work. The Society is grateful for the assistance rendered in this connection by the Telephone Co., where a number of girls from the families on our lists are now employed.

The Society has also recently approached the Government with a view to finding employment for such girls in Government Departments—for example, as Sorters in the Post Office, and it is hoped that further openings may be found before the date of the next annual report.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE AGED POOR, KOWLOON TONG.

Under the devoted care of the Little Sisters of the Poor, this Home continues to do its good work for the relief of the Aged Poor of the Colony.

During the period under review 21 old people were received, of whom 4 came from the Kwong Wah and Tung Wah Hospitals. Seventeen died during the same period, and of these 11 were buried by the Kwong Wah Hospital free of charge, one by the Sanitary Department, and 5 by friends.

Seventy-four old people are now domiciled in the Home, all happy and cheerful, among clean and healthy surroundings, free from the cares and troubles of a life of poverty. Three of the inmates are over 90 years of age.

The Council regrets to learn that for want of accommodation the Little Sisters are frequently obliged to refuse admission to many really deserving cases.

A site for a new Home has been offered, but the price first asked was much too high. Negotiations are, however, still proceeding. If these are not successful, it is proposed to commence work on the site originally offered by the Government at Wai Koon City.

In the meantime \$5,000, voted by this Council in 1924, has been paid to the credit of the Building Fund of the new Home.

The Society has continued to pay rent for the present building, as well as telephone, and the charges for lighting, which amounted to \$1,075.44 in 1924. Owing to the increase both in the rent of the house and the telephone the expenditure for the first nine months of this year was \$1,664.33.

(Continued on next column.)

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB. RESULT OF DRAWING OF CHAMPIONS' CASH SWEEP.

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. W. Olsen, Secretary of the Shanghai Race Club, the *Daily Press* is enabled to publish the official result of the drawing on the Champions' Cash Sweep, decided on November 4th.

The result follows:—
CHAMPIONS' CASH SWEEP.

Pony.	Drawn by "A" Sweep Ticket No.	Drawn by "B" Sweep Ticket No.
1 Warrenfield	2551	8250
2 Bonnie Scotland	23541	16512
3 Wheatcroft	34920	8199
Forestland	1989	581
New Zealand	8214	8887
Western Moor	10756	9206
Sereneland	11503	1548
The Mallard	13060	7800
Kuala Lumpur	10338	8510
The Thistle	18375	1035
Caragh	21160	10011
Duke of Portland	32328	6204
The Innocent Bird	20629	8305
Amie	30468	5067
Grey Duck	32006	3107
The Emu	32884	11029
Bordland	33866	512
The Bright Spot	24757	14551
Crapa	35291	14632
Home Leave	35602	8538
Astrup	40591	13300
MacNab	45182	11642
Bill Brewer	45854	16302
Old Bill	46146	12604
Bribery	47991	3431
Coeur de Leon	49645	6922

Prize for a qualified pony:—

"A" Sweep \$3,478.28 each.
"B" Sweep 1,152.60 each.

RAILWAY TRAVEL IN SIBERIA. A K.C.'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., wrote to *The Times* last month as follows:—

Having just returned to London via the Trans-Siberian Railway after a short trip to China and Japan, I am writing on the suggestion of many fellow passengers, including representative men and women of Austria, China, France, Germany, Holland and Japan, who were in the same train across Siberia, to warn any who may be contemplating that route to Manchuria, China, or Japan, that they must be prepared for accidents, fatal or otherwise.

During the last six months there have been several such accidents due to various causes. The shocking state of the railway track in many places and of the rolling-stock has caused some rocks falling down caused one, but others have been brought about by removal of bolts and pins of rails by (1) Counter-Revolutionary soldiers who have wished to rid Soviet Russia of various individuals who were supposed to be travelling in certain trains, and (2) by bandits.

I left Vladivostok on September 27th, and after changes and delays at Harbin, Manchuria, the train for Moscow left the latter town on September 28th. In the course of the day we were delayed three times owing to the over-heating of an axle of the first-class sleeping car, and as we could not reach Lake Baikal Station till some hours after the scheduled time, the station-master dispatched a freight train for Irkutsk, the next large town on the route. About half-way between Baikal and Irkutsk the bandits, expecting our passenger train had interfered with the permanent way so that the freight train was derailed, and ten hours later we travelled slowly on the second set of rails and passed eight freight cars either upside down or piled on the top of each other and smashed like matchwood. One of the bandits had tried to ascertain from one of the railway track guards as he (the guard) said he did not know he was shot dead on the spot. The stoker of the freight engine was scorched to death and the engine driver badly damaged.

The Council wishes to record here, on behalf of the Little Sisters, their thanks to Drs. Smalley and Ip Kam Wah for their honorary medical treatment of the Aged Poor and the Sisters.

The good Rev. Mother is always glad to receive visitors and show them over the Home.

HELP HONGKONG'S POOR.

In presenting this record of the Society's work during the year among the suffering Poor of the Colony, the Council feels that it can again appeal with confidence to the generosity of the Hongkong public, both on the occasion of the Street Sale of Roses on Wednesday, December 2nd, and at the 42nd "Al Fresco Fete" which will be held on December 6th. Hongkong has, unfortunately, been badly hit by the prevailing conditions in South China, but the Society feels that its appeal is a deserving one and will receive the generous support with which it has met in previous years from the public of the Colony.

The Report is signed by Mr. J. M. Alves, President; Mr. F. H. Dillon and Mr. Simon Tse Yan, Vice-Presidents; Mr. W. S. V. Curran, Hon. Secretary; and Mr. T. W. Doyle, Hon. Treasurer.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

NAVY DEFEAT EAST SURREYS.

On the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday, the Royal Navy defeated a team from the East Surrey Regt. by 113 runs.

The Surrey batting first, knocked up a score of 107 runs. With the exception of Capt. Armstrong, who scored 27, the batting was poor. Others to reach double figures were Q.M.S. Stripp (12), Lee, Corpl. Clarke (11), and Pte. Moore (12). For the Navy, Pay-Comdr. Woodward took 6 wickets for 40 runs, add Lt.-Col. Cantrell, 4 for 40. The fielding of the Navy was excellent.

The Navy scored 220 runs, the highest score being Lt. Sillitoe, with 53 (not out). The next best were Midshipman Stephenson with (47), Pay-Lieut. Hussey (34), and Capt. Lake (25).

For the Surrey, Pte. Burgess was the best bowler with 3 wickets for 31 runs.

SCORES:—

EAST SURREYS.	
Capt. Kent, l.b.w., b. Cpl. Cantrell	5
Capt. Armstrong, st. Franks, b. Woodward	27
C.Q.M.S. Stripp, c. Stephenson, b. Woodward	12
Capt. Carpenter, c. b. Woodward	9
Capt. Rowe, c. Sillitoe, b. Woodward	4
Lee-Corpl. Clarke, b. Cantrell	11
Lieut. Chidson, c. Beatty, b. Cantrell	6
Corpl. Pether, b. Woodward	4
Sergt. Woodbridge, c. Woodward, b. Cantrell	7
Pte. Moore, c. Hussey, b. Woodward	12
Pte. Burgess, not out	8
Extras	2
Total	107

Bowling Analysis.

	R.	B.	W.
Lieut.-Col. Cantrell	15	49	4
Lieut. Beatty	7	16	0
Pay-Comdr. Woodward	10.2	40	6

ROYAL NAVY.

Lieut. Nicholson, c. Burgess, b. Rowe	7
Pay-Lieut. Hussey, b. Rowe	34
Midshipman Stephenson, l.b.w., b. Burgess	47
Lieut. Vachope, b. Burgess	9
Lieut.-Comdr. Franks, c. Kent, b. Burgess	6
Pay-Comdr. Woodward, run out, b. Capt. Lake, c. Burgess, b. Pether	25
Lieut.-Col. Cantrell, c. Pether, b. Kent	2
Lieut. Sillitoe, not out	53
Pay-Comdr. Coomber, c. Stripp, b. Clarke	11
Lieut. Beatty, b. Kent	7
Extras	13
Total	220

Bowling Analysis.

	R.	B.	W.
Capt. Rowe	10	42	2
Capt. Carpenter	9	53	0
Pte. Burgess	7	31	3
Capt. Kent	8.1	35	2
Corpl. Pether	3	9	1
Lee-Corpl. Clarke	7	14	1
Sergt. Woodbridge	2	18	0

CIVIL SERVICE TEAMS.

This Saturday the Civil Service Cricket Club (league champions both divisions) have two fixtures. The 1st XI. are at home to the East Surrey Regiment and the "A" team visit Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI. The C.S.C.C. teams are:—

1st XI.—F. J. de Rome (captain), G. R. Sayer, H. G. Wallington, F. E. Lawrence, B. D. Evans, A. E. Wood, E. B. Reed, E. W. Hamilton, E. C. Fincher, F. Baker, and F. H. Holdman.
"A" Team.—W. H. Edmonds (captain), H. E. Strange, C. H. Bendaal, H. F. Westlake, H. F. Harper, E. A. Bastin, S. B. Spillett, B. C. K. Hawkins, R. S. W. Patterson, G. E. Ursell, and F. E. Booker. Reserve: T. W. Carr.

I.R.C. 2nd XI. v. POLICE R.C.

This League match will be played on Saturday on the Police Recreation Club's ground, commencing at 2 p.m.

I.R.C. 2nd XI.—J. S. Ackber, I. Hassan, S. A. R. Ismail (Capt.), A. S. Ismail, M. P. Madar, S. A. Humjah, R. Nazarin, A. S. Sufed, T. A. Wahab, A. R. Mitu and D. M. Raza. Umpire: A. O. Madar. Scorer: V. Eapina.

HOCKEY.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

The following will represent the Hongkong Hockey Club 2nd XI. in a match versus East Surrey, at U.S.C.C., at 5 p.m., to-day, the Club to play in colours:—T. J. Frank, C. L. E. Becher, J. Wedlake (captain), W. H. Lock, A. A. Dand, L. P. Ralph, A. S. Exell, S. H. Garrod, D. Lyon, G. H. Vailack and T. J. Price.

BOXING.

THREE LOCAL TOURNAMENTS FIXED.

The Hongkong Boxing Association have provisionally fixed December 7th, December 24th and January 14th as the dates for the second, third, and fourth tournaments this season. A committee has been appointed for fixing up bouts for these events.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

ON DECEMBER 1ST, 1925, ANDERSON & ASHE, MARINE SURVEYORS, 18 Connaught Road, Central, will REMOVE Their Office to 1st Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDING, Entrance Connaught Road, Hongkong, 19th November, 1925. [2889]

NOTICE.

ALICIA CRANE.
LOIS ROBERTSON.

ANY Person having Information which will lead to the Discovery of the Whereabouts of either of the Above-named Persons is Requested to Communicate with—
Messrs. DEACONS,
Solicitors,
1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.
[2887]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

NOVEMBER 21st, 1925, at 9.15 P.M.

FIRST TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

MARINE BETTS,
H.M.S. *Hermes*,
Welterweight Champion of the Colony.
A.B. EWIN,
H.M.S. *Hermes*,
Middleweight Champion of the Navy and Marines.

FIFTEEN 2-MINUTE ROUND CONTEST FOR THE WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE SCOTT-HARSTON BELT. AND ABOUT FIVE OTHER MINOR CONTESTS.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S for—
MEMBERS Only on NOVEMBER 17th.
GENERAL PUBLIC on NOVEMBER 19th,
20th and 21st.

PRICES—\$5, \$3, and \$1. [2881]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "DIOMED" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 16th November.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Nov. will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th December, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1925. [2884]

"GLEN LINE LIMITED."

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Ship "GLENBEG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th Nov. 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 15th Nov. 1925, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1925. [2879]

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase—

A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER FOR HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at—
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INTIMATIONS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG

ANNOUNCES A

FREE LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY
MR. ALGERNON HERVEY-BATHURST,
C.S.B., OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
(Member of the Board of Lecturership of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.)

IN THE
OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM,
CITY HALL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1925,
AT 5.30 P.M.

The Public is Cordially Invited to Attend. [2872]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE at SHAMSHUIPO in the Colony of Hongkong now known and registered at the LAND OFFICE as THE REMAINING PORTION OF NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 418, Together with 13 Buildings thereon.
Area—10,254 Square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown Rent—\$54.00.

IN ONE LOT

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MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,
AT
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ON

THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF NOV. 1925,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,

or to—

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
No. 4, Dundas Street,
Dated the 15th November, 1925. [2849]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING LOTS, ESTATES negotiated for Rent, Auction, or Private Sale. Management arranged for Clients Proceeding Abroad. TELEPHONE 4830, SMALL INVESTORS, 10 DES VEAUX ROAD

[2834]

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TWO ROOMS, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Apply—

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD. [2880]

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ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRANCIS BUILDING" ex "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHATER ROAD and MEXICAN BAY).

Apply to—

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Chater Road. [2607]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—

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GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—

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OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on Fifth Floor.

Apply—

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PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—FURNISHED HOUSE on PEAK 4 or 5 Rooms for One Year from 1st MARCH, 1926. No Children. Apply BODDIN FARM, 517, PEAK. [140]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925. With 1000. Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

INTIMATION

FINEST AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

FROM

H. D. FOSS & Co.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

NEW

STYLES

AND

NEW

FLAVOURS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

P.P.C.

Mr. and Mrs. GOMPERTZ much regret that the time remaining is too short to send out P.P.C. cards. Will their friends be so kind as to take this notice as a farewell. [2890]

BIRTH.

HOWARD.—On November 10th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN C. HOWARD, a son.

DEATHS.

GOLDMAN.—On November 10th, at Shanghai, DAVID GOLDMAN, aged 84 years.
RAIT.—On November 10th, at Shanghai, MARGARET McCAULY, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. RAIT, aged 12 months.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1925.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

We have read with uncommon interest the interim report of the joint enquiry of the Shipbuilding Employers and the Shipyard Trade Unions into foreign competition and conditions in the industry. In many ways it is a very striking document. The enquiry arose out of the loss to Great Britain of five motor-vessels placed by the Furness, Withy Line in Germany, and the wide disparity between the German price which was accepted, £153,000, and the lowest British tender, £213,000. The Committee, which began work last May, came into existence on the invitation of the employers, and the fact that such a body was set up at all, at a time when employers and working men were at loggerheads in many other branches of industry, is one of the most gratifying features. In the report information is set forth in regard to costs within the industry itself, with comparisons between Britain and her principal European competitors. The second stage of the enquiry will deal with costs arising outside the control of the industry, but entering into the cost of the completed ship. The employers have accepted the interim report as a correct record of what has taken place, and the trade unions also endorse its accuracy.

Moreover, the unions have passed a resolution asking that the other part of the investigation shall be undertaken at once, and a complete report presented so that the questions raised affecting Capital and Labour in the production of ships may be definite decided. The employers are represented on the Committee by their executive; the engineering and shipbuilding trades have six representatives, and the boiler-makers, the shipwrights, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the Plumbers, the National Painters' Societies, and the Workers' Union one each. It is apparent, therefore, that the Committee is thoroughly representative in its character.

The point may be noted in passing that the interim report has been published with the object of "expediting the carrying into effect of the agreed conclusions and proposals, lest the coming Winter be worse than the last." This is assuredly the right spirit. It manifests an honest desire to get at the facts, and therefore if it is possible find a remedy for existing evils. The points of agreement may be briefly summarised. The Committee find that hours are longer and wages are lower on the Continent than in Great Britain, and both sides join in asking the Government to do what it can to further observance of the shorter working week in the shipyards of other countries. "An international competitive race in hours of work," it is agreed, "would seriously jeopardise the standard of working life." The employers laid before the Committee many points of labour organisation on which the foreign shipbuilder has an advantage over the British, but which conflict with the restrictions and customs of the British trade unions. The Committee were agreed that "the introduction of sub-division of labour in British shipyards has no doubt gradually led to methods and practices which have prevented interchangeability" between the men of different crafts. But in the actual practical proposals for relaxation of trade union rules there was not agreement, and the report merely records the employers' suggestions.

The question of the extension of the system of payment by results was also considered, and admitted to have "beneficial results in a quickened and less costly production." Then, as regards the use of labour-saving machinery, we read that this is to be encouraged; indeed the Committee agree that "in the present state of trade and of world competition it is the duty of all parties to secure for the industry as a whole all such savings in cost as can be obtained from the fullest use of machinery and methods conducive to economic output." The employers urge that "by minor readjustment in handling and greater elasticity in the organisation of work, by interchangeability, and by the loyal and full observance of the conditions of the 47-hour week" much of the new work and the greater portion of the shiprepairing work could be kept at home instead of going as of late to the Continent. As to this, however, the unions have not given their final decision. They prefer to wait till the forthcoming further inquiry as to costs outside the control of the shipbuilding trades is available.

It would, of course, be easy to attach undue importance to the interim report. There are optimists who might be tempted to believe that it marks a definite stride forward towards complete understanding between masters and men in shipbuilding, and further, that the example set by the Committee may be followed by other branches of industry. But this is putting it too high. The report is important because it marks the first practical attempt to discover what is wrong with British shipbuilding. Hitherto we have only had vague general statements to go upon—the employers were to blame, or the trade unions were at fault, and it was left at that. Now, however, we have had representatives of Capital and Labour sitting together round a table to talk things over in a friendly manner, with a laudable desire to regain for British shipyards, badly crippled through trade depression, something at least of the old pre-eminence. This is obviously a sensible way of proceeding; it is reasonable and appeals to us because of its reasonableness.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed on arrivals from Bangkok.

H.M.S. *Hermes* has returned to Hongkong and is berthed at her usual buoy off Wajichai.

Mrs. A. T. Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister to the United States, has recently been on a visit to England, where her sons are being educated.

On the application of the Army, the Lai Wah Cup matches, Army v. Civilians, November 25th, and Chinese v. Navy, on December 12th, will be played in reverse order.

The funeral took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley Cemetery of Mrs. Antea Maria Silva Remedios, who died at No. 4, Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Fernando Bridat has assumed charge of the Consulate of the Republic of Cuba in Hongkong. The former Consul, Mr. Antonio M. Marti, is going home on leave next month.

Mr. A. R. Johnson, of Penang, has secured a Webb Prize awarded by the Institution of Civil Engineers for an engineering paper published without discussion, in the 1924-25 session.

An enjoyable and well attended dance, arranged by the ship's company of H.M.S. *Titanic* was held in the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre last evening. The dance music was provided by the jazz band of the ship.

New Zealand having agreed to maintain a second cruiser, the *Dismode*, lately back from China, has been commissioned at Portsmouth with a volunteer crew, and will leave shortly to join the cruiser *Dunedin* in the Antipodes.

Last month Messrs. Hutchinson were to publish a book of "Lairs and Fakirs," in which Mr. P. W. Sargent has written a companion to "Rogues and Scoundrels." Mr. Sargent was at one time editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*.

Among the passengers who left on the Blue Funnel liner *Sarpedon* yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hyde, Miss M. Hyde, Mr. W. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hay, Mrs. A. N. Lucy, Miss J. Leveson, Mrs. John Robinson and Engineer-Commander C. W. Lambert, R.N.

At the Grand Theatre, Hull, recently, Matheson Lang presented, for the first time on any stage, "The Chinese Bungalow," a three-act play, by Marion Omond and James Corbett, he himself taking the part of Yuan Sing, a wealthy Chinese merchant, who has acquired many Western ideas.

Another sale of the work of the girls of the Industrial Institution for the Blind, Kowloon, was held yesterday at the Y.W.C.A. Rooms, 59, Caine Road. A large and varied collection of woollen goods made by the blind girls was displayed for sale, and during the course of the day a large number of ladies visited the Rooms. At intervals the blind girls sang.

It is stated in a London paper that the late Mr. Charles Montague Ede, of Park Road, Victoria, Hongkong, for many years executive head of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., who died at Hongkong on May 22nd, left property in England and Hongkong of the net value of £158,775, of which £152,837 is in Hongkong, and £5,938 is in England.

The s.s. *Pyralis* landed 219 bags of letters and papers on arrival here yesterday from the North. Of this number 44 bags were from the United Kingdom, 44 from Siberia, and 39 from the Continent via the same route; while the remainder of the mail was from Shanghai. The next home mail is due Sunday, when the *China Maru* should arrive with letters and papers via Negapatam, dated London, October 22nd.

H.R.H. Prince George, Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C., K.C.M.G. (former Governor of Hongkong), Vice-Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief, China Station) were guests at a private Chinese banquet at the Chinese Merchants' Club, China Building on Tuesday evening. The Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotevall were the principal hosts. A number of officers from the Army, Navy and Civil Service were also present. Following the banquet, the party attended a presentation by Miss Pik Wen Ha, the Northern Chinese famous actress, at Lee Gardens.

Members of the St. Andrews' Society at Kobe adopted a suggestion made by the Committee that invitations to the annual ball be limited to the Committees only of the sister societies, and guests invited by members of the Society. The Chairman in laying the proposal before the general body of members said it would, of course, be necessary to give the incoming Committee power to ask prominent residents. He also added that he had consulted St. George's Society in the matter and they were in entire agreement with the views of the Committee of the St. Andrews' Society. The reason for the change is that the annual ball had become overcrowded and expensive.

A STRIKING FAREWELL.

MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ'S DEPARTURE.

A large number of residents assembled at Queen's Pier yesterday morning to bid farewell to Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mrs. Gompertz who left the Colony by the s.s. *Sarpedon* for Singapore en route to Kuala Lumpur, where Mr. Gompertz takes up his new post as Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States.

Several ladies arrived with bouquets which were presented to Mrs. Gompertz. At 10.45 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz, accompanied by friends, left the pier on the launch *Victoria*.

The staff of the Supreme Court travelled in another launch and as the *Sarpedon* left they fired numerous crackers and cheered Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz to the echo.

Amongst those present were—Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., and Mrs. Fletcher, Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy and Mrs. Cressy, Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mrs. Holyoak and Miss Holyoak, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird and Mrs. Bird, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotevall, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Hon. Dr. J. B. Addison, the Hon. Mr. C. McE. Messer, Mr. D. W. Trautman, the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Duppuy, Sir Henry Gollan, K.C., Mr. Justice Wood and Mrs. Wood, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Mr. Easley Zeilley, Mr. M. K. Holmes, Mr. E. C. Bell (A.P.C.), Mr. A. H. Potts, Mr. W. G. Carrie, Mr. Nisbet, Mr. C. A. Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Woodhouse, Mr. T. H. King, Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Beavis, Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Dr. Sanders, Mr. A. W. Hill, Mr. M. Akbar, and the staff of the Supreme Court, Mr. D. McCallum, Messrs. M. H. and M. W. L., Mr. Leo D'Almeida, Mr. R. Woon, Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, and Mr. Li Yau Chuen.

PROPERTY SALE.

GOOD BIDDING FOR MONGKOK-TSUI PROPERTY.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa disposed of a valuable leasehold property situated at Mongkoktsui, Kowloon, and containing buildings thereon formerly known as No. 615, Shanghai Street, but now known as No. 681, Shanghai Street. This property has an area of about 607 square feet and the annual Crown rent is \$4.16. The upset price was \$4,000, and this sum was advanced by brisk bidding of \$100 a time to \$7,800, at which figure it was knocked down to Mrs. Yim Po Chi, No. 19, Stanley Street.

FUNERAL.

MR. G. B. DODWELL.

The funeral of Mr. G. B. Dodwell, of "Coniston," Langley-road, Watford, who died at the age of 79, took place on October 14th. The interment was preceded by a service at St. Andrew's Church, of which deceased was senior trustee, and a most generous supporter. The church was nearly full, and the organist played Chopin's "Funeral March" while the congregation were taking their seats. The Vicar (the Rev. W. Fairlie Clarke) and the choir met the coffin, and the hymn "Lead, kindly light" was sung as it was borne to the chancel. On the head of the coffin, which was of fumed oak, hung a wreath of lilies of the valley, and its whole length was covered by a magnificent crown of dark red roses. Psalm 90 was sung, and the lesson was read by the Rev. G. A. Castle. The hymns were "Come ye yourselves and rest awhile," "For all the Saints" and "Hush, blessed are the dead" (sung kneeling). The service concluded with the "Nunc Dimittis" and the playing of the "Dead March in F" (sung kneeling). The floral tributes were as numerous as they were beautiful; some were placed in the recesses of the windows and others hung on the columns of the church.

The family mourners were Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dodwell (son and daughter-in-law), Miss W. E. Dodwell (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Carter (daughter and son-in-law), Mr. D. Nixon (daughter), Mrs. A. Kitchen (daughter), Mr. Wilfrid Dodwell (brother), and Mrs. Medhurst (sister).

Among the many present were—Mr. L. N. Leefe and Mr. R. H. Hill representing the Committee of the China Association; the whole of the London office staff and many prominent business men in the City. The interment was at Langleybury, Rev. W. Fairlie Clarke officiating. The grave was covered with a mass of floral tributes, among them being wreaths from Gordon and Dorothy (Hongkong), Mrs. and Miss Weall, Major and Mrs. Monro, Mr. and Mrs. Birkbeck, the Directors of Messrs. Paterson, Simmonds & Co., Ltd., Mrs. G. J. Melhuish, Mr. and Mrs. Leefe, the Staff of the Hankow Branch, the Japanese Staff and Branch, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Reid (Hankow), Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Warren (Kobe), Mr. D. Morrison (Tokyo), European Staff Japanese Branch, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Poole (Kobe), Sir Newton and Lady Rabb, Lady Anderson, Mr. C. W. Peal (Hongkong), the Fochow Branch, Mr. E. C. Jeffrey (Tokyo), the Staff of the Hongkong Branch, the Shanghai Branch Staff, etc.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TREATY OF LOCARNO.
THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
LODGE OBJECTIONS.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Labour Party has decided to move an amendment to Mr. Austen Chamberlain's simple motion in favour of ratifying the Locarno Treaty at to-morrow's debate in the House of Commons.

The amendment sets forth that, while agreeing with ratification and expressing satisfaction at the impending entry of Germany into the League of Nations and the improvement in international relations evinced at Locarno, the House opines that the real test of the Treaty depends on whether it is followed by disarmament and reverts it does not contain a definite provision in that connection. The House is further invited to express the view that the Treaty should be followed by positive steps to secure the adherence of Russia to the League and its participation in European agreement.

GERMAN CABINET ORDERS.

BERLIN, November 17th.

The Cabinet this morning authorized Herr Stresemann to draft Bills to give effect to the Locarno Treaties. The Bills will be submitted for the approval of the Federal Premiers on Thursday and subsequently submitted to the Reichstag.

THE INDICATION.

The Cabinet's decision regarding the Locarno treaties indicates that the Government and President will approve of the Locarno Agreement and intend to sign it on December 1st, which the Federal Premiers and Reichstag will certainly sanction. The Government is convinced that Locarno signifies the beginning of a new political era in Europe. On the contrary, the newspapers do not enthuse over the "Allotments." The Rhineland Nationalist journals point out that the Allied Notes do not mention the regime in the Saver region, the revision of the Rhineland agreement, or the restrictions on German civil aviation.

DEBTS OF WAR.

LATEST ARRANGEMENTS MADE
BY BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 17th.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill said he had received a letter from M. Caillaux during the recess, intimating the acceptance of the principle of the arrangement to discharge the French debt by annuities of £12,500,000, over sixty-two years, subject to the settlement of some outstanding important points, the discussion of which will shortly be resumed.

The Italian Government has been invited to send representatives to Britain to negotiate the funding of their war debt. Those discussions will start very shortly.

Mr. Churchill also announced that a settlement had been reached with Rumania, and he hoped an agreement could be reached on the war debts of Portugal, Greece, and Yugo-Slavia within the next few months.

COMMUNISTS IN BRITAIN.

NO DISCRIMINATION OF ANY SORT
FROM GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 17th.

Labourite allegations that the Government is discriminating against the Communists in favour of the Fascists were vented in the House of Commons, when Mr. J. H. Thomas asked for an explanation of the action of the Director of Public Prosecutions in the case of four National Fascists who were recently bound over for forcibly taking possession of a Labour newspaper van. Mr. Thomas declared that the action would destroy public confidence in the impartial administration of justice.

The Attorney-General, Sir Douglas Hogg, in reply, said the Director of Public Prosecutions was of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to support a charge of larceny. Sir Douglas Hogg added that he was satisfied that this view was right. No political pressure of any kind had been put on the public prosecutor, whereas in the case of the withdrawal, prosecution in the case of Mr. Campbell, of the *Workers Weekly*, a year ago, the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Labour Cabinet, had instructed the Public Prosecutor.

FINANCES IN FRANCE.

SOCIALIST PARTY DECIDED NOT
TO CONTEST ISSUE.

PARIS, November 17th.

The Socialist party by 36 to 12 has decided not to contest the Government's financial proposals at to-day's meeting of the Chamber.

The Socialist party's decision is important in view of the opening of the Chamber to-day with a momentous financial debate, which is expected to last at least a month, and in which Herculean efforts will be required to obtain even a narrow majority for the Government's proposals in both Houses. The Government's difficulties are increased by the fact that the most controversial proposal must be voted by December 5th, when 25 milliards of Treaty bonds will fall due for repayment. Having no funds to redeem the bonds, and in order to avoid resorting to inflation, the Government proposes to suspend payment and give the holders other bonds in exchange.

LORD D'ABERNON.

PUBLIC STATEMENT OF HIS
INTENTION TO RESIGN.

BERLIN, November 17th.

Lord D'Abernon authorizes Reuter to convey the report that he intends to resign the British Ambassadorship to Germany immediately the Locarno Treaty (towards which successful conclusion he played no small part) has been signed in London.

SEAPLANE DISASTER.

DUTCH PILOT AND OBSERVER
KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, November 17th.

A naval seaplane has crashed near Helder. The pilot and observer were killed. (Helder is a small coast town about 50 miles from Amsterdam, and has an arsenal and garrison.)

CRISIS IN SYRIA.

CAIRO, November 17th.

The Syrian newspaper, *Al-Fikr*, learns that peace negotiations have been opened between the French authorities at Jebel Druze and the Sultan of Elatrah.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES.

POLICY OF UNITED STATES IS
NOT CHANGED.

WASHINGTON, November 17th.

A statement issued from White House says that while President Coolidge is prepared with an open mind to listen to suggestions for further restriction in the use of submarines, the American policy as laid down at the Washington Conference remains unchanged.

LATEST CABLES.

GOOD IN PRINCIPLE.

Tokyo, November 17th.

Interviewed by Reuters re submarine abolition, Vice-Admiral Takarabe stated personally that he considers the proposal good in principle, but fears that it is impractical as it is impossible unless all the Powers agree, which is most doubtful. Referring to Mr. Hanabara's statement on the same question at the Washington Conference, Admiral Takarabe pointed out that the Japanese delegate emphasised that the submarine was no crueler than other weapons against warships, but should not be permitted against merchantmen.

Though less effective against blistered vessels, he discredits the opinion that the submarine is useless against warships. It is understood that the naval and military circles regard gas more cruel than submarines; therefore it is more important to abolish gas first.

U.S. SHIPPING.

New York, November 17th.

It is understood that President Coolidge does not intend to recommend a shipping subsidy in his annual message to Congress, which he proposes to transmit in writing.

LATEST CABLES.

BOOM IN FLORIDA.

New York, November 16th.

Recently all boats and trains to Florida are filled to capacity, owing to the great business boom there.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEACE IS SIGNED.

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN
CHANG AND FENG.

SHANGHAI, November 17th.

A message from Peking states that representatives of Feng Yu Hsiang and Chang Tso Lin have signed a peace agreement, providing for the withdrawal of the Manchurian troops 30 miles eastward of the Peking-Hankow line and the establishment of a joint office in Peking to discuss the Premiership, the reconstruction of the Cabinet and the election of a President.

FENGtien WITHDRAWAL.

Peking, November 17th.

Chang Tso Lin has informed foreigners that the Mukden and Fengtien forces are being withdrawn from Shantung and part from Chihli. None will be stationed south of Lual.

From Tsinanfu it is learned that there has been a sudden change in the situation. Troop trains instead of going southward are all going northward. There is also an exodus of officials.

Li Ching Lin's troops are evacuating the Peking line.

TARIFF IN CHINA.

A communiqué states that at this afternoon's meeting of the Tariff Conference Sub-Committee, complete agreement was arrived at with regard to the formula on the subject of tariff autonomy and the abolition of *likin*, which will be submitted to the full Committee on Thursday.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

Moscow, November 17th.

In consequence of M. Karakhan's departure, for Peking, the management of the eastern affairs department of the Foreign Office has been entrusted to M. Araloff, a member of the collegium of the Foreign Office.

EARLIER CABLES.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

New York, November 17th.

The coasting steamer *Leopold* en route to Jacksonville with 200 passengers is afire endeavouring to reach Delaware breakwater. Numerous vessels have gone to her assistance. It is stated that the flames are visible from Atlantic City.

Since then, indeed, 23,000,000 have been lent to the Colony, with a view to restoring public confidence, and Mr. Amery has remarked that the Home Government sympathises with the sufferings of Hongkong. I do not know what is being done with the money, but I do know that old-established firms are facing ruin, and that some of them have already gone over the brink—this in a colony which a few months ago was leading the world for weight of tonnage in its harbour, and was enjoying an overflowing revenue.

I am about to return to Hongkong to do what may be possible in one's own sphere to keep the flag flying. But I can only confirm the view of every other Colonist I have met in England, which is that the English public does not know and does not apparently wish to be told how vast are our Imperial interests in the Far East, and how gravely they are threatened.

Hongkong is an island as truly a part of the Empire as New Zealand, and the Empire is faced just now with a determined and deeply plotted attempt to drive us out of it. Chinese vessels carrying provisions or live stock to Hongkong are seized by the Bolshevik Government of Canton. In the city foreigners are compelled to wear armlets to show they are not British. Such are a few of the insults and injuries which are being heaped upon our fellow-countrymen there.

Yet they have built hundreds of schools and colleges for Chinese; and when flood or famine comes they are the first to be appealed to, and the most generous in response. They have changed a barren rock in two generations into one of the leading commercial centres of the world, where Chinese thrive by hundreds of thousands and find refuge from the insecurity of their own country.

The British community there feels slighted and deserted, its claims neglected by Government, Press and public alike. This I know from the Hongkong newspapers and from the letters of able and cool-headed correspondents. Mr. Baldwin "trusts the clouds are lifting," but we have heard all that before. I fear it is the other way for the Conference

U.S. DOCKS DESTROYED.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS LOST
AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, November 17th.

A portion of the Mississippi Docks was destroyed by fire to-day. The minimum damage is estimated at \$3,000,000.

NEW COMET.

Williamsburg, Wis., Nov. 17th.

Yerkes Observatory has announced the discovery of a new comet in the constellation Hunting Dog, brightly visible with a small telescope.

HONGKONG'S PLIGHT.
A LONDON COMMENT.

The following comment is extracted from the *China Express* and *Telegraph* (London), of October 22nd:—

"It is long since to the *Daily News*, the Rev. J. H. Maconachie, the popular pastor of the Anglican Church, Hongkong, expresses serious anxiety towards the 'new' port which is menacing that Colony. Mr. Maconachie has been about six months in England on tour, and not much in touch with those who direct affairs here. He is not to be blamed therefore if he fails to realise that Hongkong is but one of the pieces in a very big game which has been going on since he left the East. His statements regarding the virtual acts of war committed against the Colony by the Bolshevik Government of Canton are not disputed. Indeed, they have been as fully reported here as in Hongkong itself. This particular aspect of the case has been causing the Government serious concern for some time, but we take a broader view of the situation than they do in Hongkong, and action on the drastic lines advocated in Hongkong's \$1,200 telegram to the Premier has not been recommended. Mr. Maconachie's allegation that the Colonial Office has been apathetic towards the representations of British residents in Hongkong is hardly in accord with the facts. There has been almost daily communication between the Colonial Office and the Governor since the beginning of July, as a result of which the arrangements for a £2,000,000 loan, which involved extensive negotiations, were pushed through. The object of the loan is to restore the confidence of the local Chinese, and some success in this direction has already been achieved. Indeed, the mere announcement of the loan had an immediate moral effect, and the Governor is now understood to consider it unnecessary to raise any more than the £1,000,000 which Singapore so promptly advanced. As for the Foreign Office, it has also been very much on the alert, and Hongkong has undoubtedly received its full share of notice in the close attention which Mr. Chamberlain and those associated with him have given to the position in China generally."

MR. MACONACHIE'S LETTER.

In his letter to the *Daily News*, Mr. Maconachie (who has this week returned to Hongkong) wrote:—

Mr. Baldwin spoke at Brighton for an hour and a quarter. One minute of the 73 he devoted to China—that is to say, about a hundred words.

Hongkong was not one of those words. No one could gather from this address of a British Prime Minister that there is a British colony which is not part of China, but whose interests, and even existence, are gravely imperilled at this hour.

The Premier did not mention that an overflowing and unanimous public meeting of British residents had sent urgent representations to the Colonial Office on or about July 24th, and that these had remained unacknowledged until the date of a second such meeting, summoned almost in despair on (I think) August 27th—more than a month later in any case. At the latter meeting, 18,200 were subscribed to cable, not a motion resolution, but a reasoned representation of the utterly serious position, to Mr. Baldwin personally. This also, remained without acknowledgment for many days.

Since then, indeed, 23,000,000 have been lent to the Colony, with a view to restoring public confidence, and Mr. Amery has remarked that the Home Government sympathises with the sufferings of Hongkong. I do not know what is being done with the money, but I do know that old-established firms are facing ruin, and that some of them have already gone over the brink—this in a colony which a few months ago was leading the world for weight of tonnage in its harbour, and was enjoying an overflowing revenue.

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Hongkong is an island as truly a part of the Empire as New Zealand, and the Empire is faced just now with a determined and deeply plotted attempt to drive us out of it. Chinese vessels carrying provisions or live stock to Hongkong are seized by the Bolshevik Government of Canton. In the city foreigners are compelled to wear armlets to show they are not British. Such are a few of the insults and injuries which are being heaped upon our fellow-countrymen there.

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on which he builds his hopes is already being discounted by the real rulers of China—the military and provincial authorities.

Whatever settlement may be reached as to municipal questions in Shanghai, the tariff and other general matters, Hongkong stands by itself. It is a colony of the British Crown, and has been subjected to what are virtually acts of war on the part of the armed majority in Canton assuming independent sovereign rights with the backing of the Bolsheviks. The position is intolerable, and it tolerated much longer will do our country irreparable harm throughout the whole of the East.

One is not suggesting that we should go to war with China—indeed, there is no "China" at the moment with which we could go to war—but the Bolsheviks at Canton could and should be brought sharply to heel; Canton itself is pretty sick of them by this time.

(Continued on next column.)

WINDFALL IN WAR STAMPS.

OLD LETTERS PAY FOR A LONG
HOLIDAY.

"Turning out an old box containing correspondence, I discovered among the letters half a dozen envelopes bearing Togo stamps, which had been over-printed by the Allied armies of occupation during the war."

"I sent them to a reliable dealer and received in exchange a substantial cheque which has enabled me and my family to spend a long holiday abroad."

The *Westminster Gazette* has received this interesting story from a reader, who adds that his experience raises the question of how many families, living in comparative poverty, have in their possession valuable stock in the form of war stamps.

The manager of the Philatelic Stores, Ltd., Mayfair, expressed the view that many people no doubt possessed valuable stamps without being aware of their good fortune.

"War stamps, however," he pointed out, "have been speculated in rather too eagerly, and the thing has been overdone, though there are still rare varieties that will sell at high figures."

"People do not realize that there is money in certain other kinds of stamps. The first stamps were printed in 1840, and that was before envelopes were in use. The stamps in those days were merely stuck on the letters."

"There must be a number of those stamps in existence, and they would find a market."

"Quite recently a British tradesman in Jerusalem found a Colonial stamp of a rare sort, and our purchase of it ran into three figures."

3,000 VARIETIES.

In all something like 3,000 distinct kinds of stamps were used during the war, and nearly half of these were issued by the enemy countries.

The first war stamp appeared on September 3rd, 1914, in the former German South Sea Colony of Samoa. Curiously enough an error was made in ever printing this set "1 Shilling," appearing on it instead of "1 Shilling," but the stamp bearing the error is more plentiful than that with the accurate surcharge and therefore is not worth as much.

On August 7th, 1914, Togo, in West Africa, was captured, but no stamps could be found, and until September 18th, letters had to be marked "No stamps available."

The provisional issue which then appeared, contains some of the greatest rarities, those bearing the overprint "Franco-Anglaise" being almost priceless.

Two other extremely rare sets are those of Marshall Islands and New Britain, surcharged "G.E.I." which were issued in October, 1914. These were followed by Australian stamps bearing the words "N.W. Pacific Islands," very few complete sets of which are in existence.

£100,000 METEORITE.

MISSILE WEIGHING SEVEN TONS
FOUND IN GREENLAND.

Weighing no less than seven tons, a meteorite which fell from nowhere was brought by a Danish schooner, *Sukongen*, to Aberdeen. The stone, which is valued at £100,000, was discovered by Danes and taken on board the Danish ship at North Star, Greenland. It was first found in 1918 on the edge of a rock, 400 feet high, 18 miles inland. Owing to the transport difficulties and lack of appliances, it lay for some time where it was first found. Two years ago an endeavour was made to remove it to the coast, where it only recently arrived. On being lowered from its pinnacle it lay to its weight it was always breaking the ice. Although 170 dogs were used to convey it, the stone was only got to the coast with the greatest difficulty. Capt. P. M. Pedersen, of the schooner, states that there are only two others in the world bigger—one in America and one in Great Britain. The new stone is in the collection of the mineralogist museum at Copenhagen. On leaving North Star the *Sukongen* met with misfortune; two of her crew were drowned while trying to take a hawser to land during a severe storm. The meteorite stone affected the compass, and difficulty was experienced in steering a course for Aberdeen, but despite this the passage was accomplished in 11 days instead of the usual three weeks.

on which he builds his hopes is already being discounted by the real rulers of China—the military and provincial authorities.

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(Continued on next column.)

GOLF.

WHY FOUR-BALL MATCHES RUIN
THE GAME.

[BY J. H. TAYLOR.]

It may not be an exaggeration to assert that the deterioration of British golf can be traced to the time when four-ball matches came into popularity. Like other fashions in golf it made its way slowly, and insidiously; like many others it was a departure from the usual, and, because of this, it became popular. I will not be dogmatic and say that it came from America. It may be only a coincidence, but four-ball matches became the rage at about the time America entered seriously into the sphere of golfing action. They were certainly unknown some 20 years ago. Previously, the two-ball foursome held pride of place in the affections of British golfers, and I am sure it was real pride that placed it there. The two-ball foursome has a charm and dignity that four-ballers will never grasp, and I hope the day is at hand when it will be restored completely and effectively. In my judgment, which I feel certain, thousands share, the four-ball has nothing to recommend it from a real golfing point of view. The fascination of the game lies in the fact that the successful playing of it imposes a sense of reliability upon the individual. Everyone must rely upon himself to pull through.

Any form of the game that tends to destroy this detracts from its real merit. Responsibility to oneself or to one's partner is the keynote, and mistakes should carry just punishment. Accept this principle, and the four-ball is knocked off its legs. There cannot be any responsibility in a four-ball when each one is secretly hoping that his partner will do something heroic to win a hole. Each plays a solo hand, and trusts to luck that something may turn up. My grouse against the four-ball is a vital one. It

DESTROYS THE SENSE OF PROPORTION and prompts each participant to try for something that is unnatural and foreign to his real game. Because one side wins in a four-ball it does not denote that it is a better side. One player may carry the whole of the burden. The glory is entirely his, but his partner shares it, often with a sense of shame. The honest foursome stands on the broad pedestal of collective endeavour. The winning of it carries real pride in the knowledge that each one has contributed an equal share in the victory. I want the whole golfing community to realise this fact. When in 1900, Vardon and I played against Brail and Hard in the big foursome over four greens, the match aroused the keenest attention all over the country. Each one of us was striving for the honour of his country, and felt that this honour depended on a partnership basis. We had to merge individuality into a common pool, and were made to realise that any mistake made by one was shared by the other. Caution and steadiness were the watchwords; blind hitting and reckless abandon were outside our reckoning. At Mid-Surrey I saw perfect co-operation in foursome play. The amateurs Murray, winners of the London Amateur Foursome, are steadiness personified. They play together like a piece of well-oiled machinery. They did not fuss over each other, but were content that each should play his shot as if the hole depended on it. This, in its turn, engendered a feeling of absolute confidence in each other, and carried them easily to victory in every match. It was foursome play at its very best. Away with the four-ball! Restore the foursome to its time-honoured position, and I am sure it will do much to retrieve the downward pull in both amateur and professional play.

RUGBY LAWS.

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE
ALTERATIONS.

The various alterations to the Laws of the Game were discussed at a meeting of the Rugby Union Committee, who decided that "Remaining Passive" in Law 10 was meant to imply that the opponents should not interfere in any way with the kicker by distracting his attention by unusual movements, and that players were not allowed to extend their hands above their heads in the case of penalty kicks, as it was not a natural position for players to take up when standing about the field.

When a ball thrown out of touch (Law 12) does not reach the five yards line it should be thrown out again by the same side, and intentionally throwing the ball less than five yards should be dealt with under persistent infringement of the rules.

The making of a broken line ten yards from the touch line should be discontinued and a broken line five yards from the touch line substituted.

Shouting when a kick at goal is being taken will be in future an offence coming under the heading of "misconduct."

THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL ADVISORY BOARD.

The Committee agreed to deal at some future meeting with a report from the New Zealand Rugby Union, who expressed regret that the formation of the proposed Imperial Advisory Board apparently had been relinquished in favour of Triennial Conferences, which would not have the authority or powers of the Imperial Advisory Board as contemplated during last season, when a meeting of representatives of home and overseas unions had been held to discuss more or less informally various questions affecting the game in this country and its Dominions.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS.

The annual report of the China Association in London, signed by Mr. L. N. Leefe, the chairman, thus reviews the Association's activities.

Since the issue of our last report the conditions prevailing in China have shown no improvement. The Central Government remains a Government in name only, existing on sufferance, with no authority over the military generals who, exercising arbitrary powers over the areas they control, continue to pursue their rivalries and ambitions at the expense of the long-suffering inhabitants and to the great prejudice of all foreign trade.

Increasing exactions are wrung from the population to supply the funds for the maintenance of large bodies of troops and the provision of arms and equipment for the further struggles for dominance; looting is freely resorted to, and the cultivation of opium has been resumed as an additional means of raising funds.

The prospect of a settled China with a Central Government of universally acknowledged authority, working in harmony with the provincial authorities, is not yet within sight. External influences, in pursuit of their own disruptive aims, are actively engaged in fomenting the present situation and, for the time being, their assistance is being utilised by the contending parties for their own advantage.

The quarrels between the Tsuchus of Cuckoo and Kiangsu caused great anxiety to the International Settlement of Shanghai, which was for some weeks in danger from the presence of a large number of armed soldiers. The Settlement authorities were fortunately able, with the assistance of the naval forces of the Powers, to avert this danger, and the thanks of the Chinese residents for the success of their efforts were conveyed to them by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. One advantage was gained from these difficulties. The Kiangnan Arsenal, long a magnet for opposing factions and a corresponding source of danger to the French and International Settlements, was finally closed down.

It was inevitable that, under these conditions, the international engagements of China have entered into should be disregarded and the security upon which foreign intercourse with China rests should be gravely impaired.

It is a time of great anxiety for all those who have interests in China, and particularly for Great Britain, with her large and important foreign trade.

The policy of international co-operation, as distinguished from individual national action, which Great Britain has in common with the other Powers, pursued for a number of years, and to which she is now committed by International Agreement, entered into at Washington, is no doubt a sound and wise policy under normal conditions in China. Under the present circumstances it possesses the defects of its own merits, and it is questionable whether the time is not at hand when Great Britain, if she is to carry out her obligations to her own nationals and preserve that immense trade which she has built up by hard and patient work throughout several generations, will not find it necessary to act alone in her own interests or face the loss of her prestige and her position in the Far East. The condition of British trade in China, especially in South China, is very critical, and the responsibility of His Majesty's Government for that trade, by independent action if necessary, is a responsibility which the Government and the country cannot afford to disregard.

Side by side with the disturbances alluded to, a growing aspiration has manifested itself, particularly amongst the Western educated youth of China, to hasten the day when China can take her place as an equal amongst the great nations of the world. Important changes, regardless of the responsibility at world level, ignoring the fact that the first essential to the attainment of this ambition is the existence of an effective Government, demands are pressed for the revision of the Treaties and the abolition of the rights upon which the security of foreign intercourse with China must, under present conditions, necessarily depend.

FINANCE.

Notwithstanding the completion of American purchases of silver under the Pittman Act and fears in many quarters that silver, deprived of such artificial support, would decline in price, the level maintained in 1924 was considerably higher than that of 1923. The average price worked out at 33.992d, as compared with 31.922d in 1923. The highest price was 39.14d in October, and the lowest 31.4d in December.

Purchases by Continental nations for their new issue of subsidiary coinage was, perhaps, the most important factor in supporting the price, but India was a consistent buyer throughout the year, and though China did not absorb in 1924 as much as in the previous year, the amount actually shipped to that country totalling 612 million standard ounces as compared with 74 million standard ounces for the previous year, based on a steady demand in spite of the stock of metal in Shanghai being well maintained.

Exchange in Hongkong and Shanghai followed closely the price of silver, the average rate in Hongkong being 1s. 4.7-16d. per dollar. The highest T.T. quotation was 2s. 3d. in October, and the lowest T.T. 2s. 3d. in December, while the average rate in Shanghai was 3s. 3.63d., as compared with 3s. 1.45d. in 1923.

In spite of the unsettled political conditions in China which necessarily have had a disturbing effect on trade, curtailing credit and enterprise in all directions, the administration of the Maritime Customs is to be congratulated on being able with its effective organisation and control at the Customs ports and barriers to maintain the National revenue from that source intact; in fact, there was an increase in revenue during 1924 of 11,000,000, say, 21,700,000, over the 1923 collection, which clearly shows what may be reasonably expected with a strong Central Government capable of maintaining order and restoring confidence to aid the collection of an increased tariff based on normal trade conditions and a steady increase in the volume of trade which is bound to follow.

Unfortunately the collection of the Salt Gabelle revenue showed a decline of no less than 9,000,000 in 1924, as compared with that of 1923, an example of what may be expected as long as the present chaotic conditions are allowed to continue.

The financial and economic prosperity of China is assured where it is possible to collect revenues which, judged from a European standard, may be considered by no means burdensome, and it is hoped that when peace and order are restored in China, these great Services, the Maritime Customs and Salt Gabelle, which are effectively protected by their Government, as they should be, and form the basis for a collection of revenue in other directions which will restore China's national credit and assist in the economic development of her great national resources.

The military interference alluded to in the report for 1923 appeared in a much more aggravated form during the troubles of 1924. In addition to wanton destruction to property mortgaged as security for foreign loans, the rolling stock has been commandeered and used without any regard for maintenance or economic working, and, in some instances, stations have been looted and the cash stolen. A large proportion of the railway revenue for 1924 is in the form of debits for military transport which probably will never be paid. In the railways of China, if they can be protected from military depredations and damage and efficiently managed and organised, there is no better field for a constructive policy leading to helpful development and the general pacification of the country. The protection of the rights of British interests in these railways is well worth the attention of His Majesty's Government.

CHINESE TRADE MARKS LAW.

The position of owners of trade marks used in China in relation to the Chinese Trade Mark Law promulgated in 1923 has received the constant attention of the Committee during the year, and representatives of the Association have attended several conferences with representatives of other bodies concerned. A meeting, presided over by Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade Department, was held at the Board of Trade on December 10th, 1924, to receive information and discuss the position. There were present at this meeting, Sir Sydney Chapman, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade; Mr. Sidney Barton, H.M. Consul-General at Shanghai; Mr. Martin, Assistant Comptroller of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Department; a representative of the Foreign Office; representatives of this Association; and a large number of representatives of Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies. A summary of the replies of the Chinese Government to the various proposals in relation to the Trade Mark Law made by the Diplomatic Body was placed before the meeting, from which it appeared that China was taking steps to secure the services of a legal expert with wide trade-mark experience as an adviser to the Chinese Trade Marks Bureau, and that the proposal of the Diplomatic Body that the Trade Marks Gazette should be published in English as well as Chinese has been agreed to; further, that the Chinese Government favourably considered the proposal for the establishment of branch registries at Shanghai and Tientsin, and possibly later on at Canton, Hankow and Mukden. It appeared, however, that the Chinese Government was unwilling to modify the law and the arrangements for its administration upon the main question of principle, namely, the alleged right of the Chinese Government to promulgate without the consent of the Foreign Powers a trade mark law applicable to the trade marks of foreigners as well as of Chinese, and to set up machinery for the administration of such law and the decision of questions arising thereunder (including conflicting claims to registration arising not only between Chinese, but between Chinese and foreigners) by Chinese tribunals.

As a consequence, the British and other foreign Governments have not given any official recognition to the law, but have expressed their intention to adhere to their treaty rights.

A difficulty which faced foreign merchants was that if they abstained from registering their marks until the law and the arrangements for its administration, including the trial of disputes arising from conflicting claims, were modified to meet foreign requirements, there would mean time be registered large numbers of Chinese and other trade marks which might ultimately prevent the registration of valuable marks belonging to foreign merchants. There was the further difficulty that Article 4 of the Chinese Law gives special privileges in respect of registration to marks which had been in bona fide use for five years and upwards, prior to the coming into effect of the law, the principal point being that such marks are capable of registration notwithstanding that they resemble other marks. The privileges given by this Article were limited to marks registered within a period of six months from the coming into operation of the law. In view of the fact that no proper system of registration of marks in use in China has hitherto existed, Article 4 was of very great importance, as it seemed likely that, without the benefit of its provisions, marks which had been in actual use for many years might be refused registration by reason of resemblance to other marks. Foreign merchants were, therefore, bound to apply for registration of marks coming within the stipulated period or run the risk of never being able to register those marks. The period named in the law as promulgated was extended from time to time, and a final extension was made to June 30th, 1925.

It is believed that most foreign merchants have now applied for registration of their marks; but it is understood, however, that recognition of the law will not be given by the British Government until the requirements regarding foreign merchants and all existing treaty rights safeguarded.

The trade marks question, therefore, remains in an unsatisfactory condition, and apparently will so remain until the Chinese Government is prepared to make such changes in the law and the arrangements for its administration, and for the adjudication of disputes arising out of trade marks, as will justify the British and other foreign Governments in accord with their recognition to the law and accepting its provisions as applicable to their respective nationals.

HONGKONG PIRACY REGULATIONS.

Towards the close of the year the attention of the Committee was drawn to the fact that the amended regulations then being enforced by the Hongkong Government for the prevention of piracy in the waters adjacent to the Colony had proved to be ineffective in operation and unduly expensive to shipowners.

A Commission of Inquiry, with unofficial representatives, was set up by the Colonial Government to consider certain "further proposals with regard to the prevention of piracy." The Commission, however, found it necessary to withdraw. They found that the amendments to the regulations, which were the subject of the Commission's report, were not supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the Naval Authorities at Hongkong.

In this document they review exhaustively the whole of the Piracy Regulations, comment on their weakness and make a number of recommendations, based on long practical experience. Amongst these, as the first necessity, is urged an adequate river and coastal patrol system; these are characterised as "only solutions of the existing state of affairs." The Hongkong Government, it is added, should, at the earliest moment, seek the advice and assistance of H.M. Naval Authorities at Hongkong in formulating a scheme. The following paragraph is worth quoting:—

"Summarised briefly, if the guards are withdrawn, grilles removed (except those around the engine-room and stokehold entrance and bridge), an adequate fleet patrol craft provided, and police supervision, both ashore and in the harbour, materially reinforced, there should be little to fear from the prevalence of piratical attacks in the future."

It is pointed out that the grilles, as at present in use, "are a real source of danger. They interfere with the access of the passengers to the boats, and in all probability will be the cause of a great loss of life in the event of a vessel carrying them incurring any maritime casualty. The Regulations, so far as they relate to grilles, are in direct opposition to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts."

Finally, stress is laid on the vital importance of co-operation with the Navy, primarily as a condition for the suppression of piracy, and "the maximum support not only from shipowners and those who man the ships, but also from the Harbour Department and the police."

While this discussion was occupying the attention of the authorities in Hongkong, the Association was in communication with the Colonial Office, and had asked that enforcement of the proposed Regulations might be delayed until such time as full reports could be received in London, when the whole subject could be made a matter of exhaustive examination.

It was understood that such course would be adopted, but within a short period of the receipt of the report from Hongkong it was found that the question had already been the subject of an Inter-Departmental Conference at the Colonial Office. In transmitting a copy of the report of this Conference the Colonial Office wrote that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the information before him, and after carefully considering the views expressed by the Minority Report, "sees no grounds for modifying the conclusions of the Inter-Departmental Conference."

The members of the Conference were:—Sir Gilbert Grindle, Colonial Office; Mr. E. S. Waterlow, Foreign Office; Captain W. Tomkinson and Commander E. R. Carson, Admiralty; and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hongkong. Two meetings were held at the Colonial Office. At the first meeting Sir J. Jamieson and representatives of the War Office and India Office were also present, and at the second the following attended:—Mr. T. W. Moore, Secretary, Imperial Service Guild; Mr. D. Bransford, General Secretary, Marine Engineers' Association; and Mr. J. Watson, Secretary, Marine Engineers' Guild of China. It is a matter for regret that the Colonial Office failed to consult shipowners who are called upon to bear a large proportion of the expenses connected with piracy suppression.

In the opinion of this Association the only effective method of dealing with piracy suppression is the establishment of an adequate naval patrol.

BOXER INDEMNITY FUNDS.

Parliament has now given the necessary authority for the devolution of the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity Funds to purposes mutually beneficial to British and Chinese. A great deal of discussion took place as to whether the purposes for which the money is to be used should be limited to educational purposes.

The actual wording of the Act as passed is:— "Applied to such educational or other purposes, being purposes which are in the opinion of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, beneficial to the mutual interests of His Majesty and of the Republic of China, as the said Secretary of State, after consultation with the Advisory Committee to be established under this Act, may from time to time determine."

Many proposals have been put forward as to the best method of making use of the moneys available. Some of the schemes are purely educational, while others propose expenditure of the money on Conservancy works, and there is in particular a plea for the temporary use of a portion of the money for the purposes of flood prevention in Chihli.

In view of the fact that all proposals coming within the scope of the reference will doubtless receive full consideration from the Advisory Committee, the Association has not at present made any recommendation on the subject, but it will keep in close touch with the question, and will take such action as may appear necessary.

It is desirable that the Advisory Committee should keep in close touch with Chinese views as to the best form of application of these moneys and to work in co-operation with the Chinese as far as possible.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

By Article 19 of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1903 Great Britain recognised the Chinese aspirations in this matter in the following terms:—

"China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it in accord with that of Western Nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reforms, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing."

A year later Japan and the United States, following the British lead, concluded treaties with China in practically identical terms.

The question remained in abeyance until the Washington Conference, when, by a resolution dated December 10th, 1921, the Powers represented at the Conference re-affirmed their adherence to the provisions of the foregoing treaties, and agreed, at the instance of China, to establish a Commission to inquire into the existing practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction, and into the laws and the methods of judicial administration in China, with a view to reporting their findings on the facts and their recommendations as to the means for improving the conditions of the administration of justice, and for assisting the efforts of the Chinese Government to effect such legislative and judicial reforms as would warrant the Powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their rights of extra-territoriality.

The Commission was to be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Conference, but was delayed at first by the request of China for a postponement, and later by the dispute with France over the gold franc question. Now that the Washington treaties have been ratified steps have been taken to set this Commission in motion, and, without attempting to forecast its conclusions, it may be permissible briefly to review the situation which it is likely to find in China. In this connection it is of interest to turn to the discussion which took place at Washington, while the resolution was under consideration. The Chinese delegate advanced, in support of his case, the fact that five important legal codes had been prepared in China, that there was a new system of Law Courts, and that the law was administered by modern-trained lawyers. On these grounds he asked, not for the immediate and complete abolition of extra-territoriality, but invited the Powers to co-operate with China in taking initial steps towards improving and eventually abolishing the present system.

Mr. Hughes, the chairman of the Committee, pointed out that the question was one of treaty right—of fact, rather than of principle; for the principle had already been defined by the treaties. "What," he asked, "is the state of the administration of justice in China?" "What are the laws? And how are they administered?" A very definite notion, he added, "must be had of administration of justice in that country before existing treaty rights could be abolished."

China having definitely accepted the conditions under which the Powers agreed to consider her proposal, it rests with her to give a satisfactory answer to these questions, and to show what she has done to fulfil the prescribed conditions. China has, it is true, produced legal codes in abundance, but laws are of little use unless they are enforced, and in China, at present, military rule is the only law which commands obedience. The Constitution of the Republic and its laws are always dead letters, and must remain so until the country is reduced to some form of ordered government. The present state of China is thus described by a recent visitor: "Shocking railways, no roads, each general a law to himself, brigands everywhere, and kidnapping rampant."

Readers of "Fifty Years of New Japan," by Com. Okuma, will recall the sustained and tireless effort which that country made for nearly forty years to free herself from the operations of extra-territoriality, and cannot fail to contrast the methods by which she attained success with the reckless ones which characterised the recent student movement in China.

In 1924, when Great Britain took the initiative in recognising the justice of Japan's claims, that country had established a strong Central Government with complete control over the whole country, had a Constitution in full working order, and had brought her whole judicial and administrative system up to the level of Western standards. In China, unfortunately, the country is as widely divided politically as Japan was before the Restoration, and her whole administrative and judicial machinery is sadly out of order. It is probable that the Commission may find it possible to recommend considerable changes in the procedure of the Mixed Court at Shanghai and in mixed cases generally where Chinese are the defendants, and to remove some of the abuses connected with the working of the system, but the circumstances are not such as to justify any serious or immediate modification of the principles of extra-territoriality as applicable to the Nationals of the Treaty Powers. As Dr. Schurman, the late U.S. Minister to China, stated a few months ago: "It would be folly to expect that the Commission would recommend the immediate and universal abolition of extra-territoriality. Nobody who has any experience in practical affairs, nobody who is not utterly inept in statesmanship, would ever dream of such a course."

The conditions of insecurity in China to-day differ little from those prevailing when extra-territoriality first became the basis of foreign residence in that country. In these circumstances it would be neither desirable nor safe to make any far-reaching deviations from the safeguards which the system provides.

RECENT EVENTS.

The last few months have witnessed a violent anti-foreign campaign particularly directed against Great Britain, and accompanied by the full use of the weapons of strike and boycott. Attacks on foreigners have taken place at Shanghai and at several Treaty Ports. The effect of this upon British trade has been extremely serious. Gaining impetus from the attacks on the Louza Police Station in Shanghai on May 30th, when a number of Chinese were killed and wounded, the movement spread until the whole country was involved.

These conditions were eagerly taken advantage of by the external agencies to which reference has been made, whose assistance was instrumental in supporting and adding to the seriousness of the situation. A judicial inquiry is about to be held by the Powers into the Shanghai incident referred to, and the report of an impartial tribunal should greatly help to clear up the situation.

The boycott which assumed such serious dimensions, with consequent heavy loss to British interests, has recently become less acute in the North. Its effect has probably been felt by the Chinese to an even greater extent than by the British community. The Powers, under the leadership of Great Britain, have given practical evidence of their desire to meet China's aspirations in every reasonable way by arranging for the Tariff Conference to take place on October 28th next, and by setting up a Commission to inquire into the question of extra-territoriality in accordance with the undertakings entered into at Washington. The Chinese should realise that they have been led away by minds animated by no feeling of goodwill to China, but intent only on creating as much mischief as possible in furtherance of their own designs.

The situation in Canton is distinct from the situation elsewhere. The Cantonese Government has discarded all allegiance to Peking, whose aim has been to bring all trade in South China to a standstill. The financial repercussions of this in Hongkong is very serious. This state of affairs, if prolonged, may become critical, and has been a matter of great concern to the Committee.

COMMITTEE OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

The late Government appointed a Committee on Industry and Trade to collect information with the ultimate object of stimulating the export trade of the country, and the work is being continued at the instance of the present Government. This Association was asked, and consented, to give evidence before the Committee. But before this intention could be carried out it was learned that the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and the General Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong were invited by the Committee on Industry and Trade to assist them with a statement of their views. It was therefore decided, to avoid overlapping, to await the receipt of the evidence to be offered by the Shanghai and Hongkong Chambers of Commerce.

The evidence that the Association proposed to give would be directed towards denoting and analysing the obstacles that confront British trade when it reaches China, such, for instance, as infringement of trade marks, illegal taxation, absence of legal redress, etc. Up to the moment of writing no statement has been received from China.

Throughout these recent months the Association has been in close and active touch with the Foreign Office and Colonial Office, and has not hesitated to emphasise the extreme gravity of the situation, and to put forward and to press such views for the protection and preservation of British interests as seemed desirable to it from time to time.

OBITUARY.

By the sudden death of Sir John Jordan, which occurred while attending a Committee meeting of the Association on September 14th, the Committee has sustained a heavy loss.

(Continued on next column.)



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To Lady Jordan and her family the Association respectfully tend their heartfelt sympathy.

The Committee have also to record with much regret the deaths of Mr. J. Richards, Mr. W. M. Strachan, and Mr. W. C. Ward, all old and valued members of this Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SIR GERSHOM STEWART ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The annual general meeting of the China Association was held in the P. & O. Co.'s Board Room, under the chairmanship of Mr. L. N. Leefe. The report and accounts for the past year were adopted on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Byron Brennan. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill, Sir Gershom Stewart, K.B.E., was elected President, and on the motion of Mr. W. B. Kennett, seconded by Mr. A. H. Dodwell, Messrs. L. N. Leefe, Sir H. Dodwell, and H. G. Simms were elected chairman, vice chairman, and hon. treasurer respectively. Proposed by Mr. F. G. Sale, seconded by Mr. A. S. Garfit, the following were elected the general committee:—Viscount Inchcape, P.C., G.C.M.G., Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir Gershom Stewart, K.B.E., Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., Sir Robert Waleley Cohen, K.B.E., Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., Mr. J. S. Bruce, Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell, Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. J. S. Haskell, Mr. Robert H. Hill, Mr. E. D. C. Jones, Mr. W. B. Kennett, Mr. D. Landale, Mr. L. N. Leefe, Mr. H. W. Looker, M.P., Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., Mr. D. C. Rutherford, Mr. Charles V. Sale, Mr. F. Salinger, Mr. E. A. Stanton, and Mr. T. H. Whitehead.

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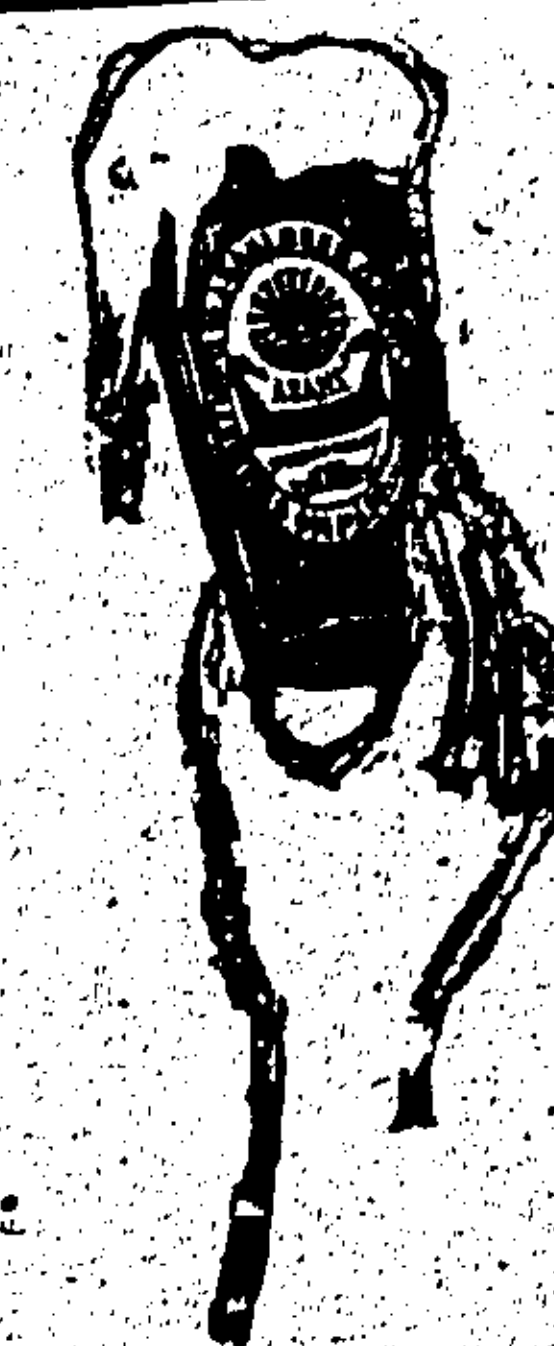
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CIVILIANS' CHARTER SEQUEL TO THE SHEPPARD SCANDAL.

As a sequel to the report on the case of Major Sheppard, who was illegally detained by the Police in London, on a charge of stealing a dressing case—full details of which appeared in the *Daily Press* at the time—drastic orders have been issued to the Metropolitan Police Force. Commenting on the case a London Journal says—

What may be regarded as a charter of the greatest importance to the public, defining and safeguarding rights of civilians who, for any reason, may be detained by the police, has been issued by Sir William Horwood, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. This takes the form of new orders to the force, to supplement those which were drawn up after the report of Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., on the Major Sheppard case had been published. These drastic revisions are the outcome of one of the most amazing instances of mistaken identity since the celebrated case of Adolph Beck. The alarming experience which were undergone by Major Robert Osborne Sheppard, D.S.O., Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, London Command, induced the Home Secretary to order an enquiry. Major Sheppard was arrested at the instance of Deliah Dennistoun, 17, a pretty girl of Irish parentage (of Tavistock place, Bloomsbury, on a charge of stealing her dressing-case containing £15 10s. The substance of her story was that a man who had stayed with her absconded with the case during the night. Major Sheppard all along stoutly declared his innocence; but, despite a statement by the police that a mistake had been made, he was committed for trial. The charge was, ultimately, withdrawn at the Old Bailey, and it was alleged that Harold Doran Trevor, a well known man, known as the "Monocled Man," who was sentenced about that time on other charges, was the person for whom Major Sheppard had been mistaken. Major Sheppard complained that while under detention he was subjected to "outrageous treatment," and "ordered about like a dog" by the police. Mr. Rawlinson's report was couched in critical terms, and recommended sweeping changes in procedure. It declared that the major was undoubtedly improperly treated at Vine-street, and pointed out that the

SERIOUS ASPECT OF INQUIRY

was that, if police evidence was correct, other prisoners had been treated somewhat similarly in the past, and that unless steps were taken, other prisoners might be so treated in the future. The report was followed that in an identification parade the accused person should be placed as far as possible among people of similar age, height, general appearance, and class of life. The prisoner was given the right to object to any of the persons selected or to the arrangements made. Officers were ordered to inform the prisoners of their rights in these matters, and that a solicitor or friend might attend the identification parade. Sir William Horwood's latest instructions lay down that an officer making an arrest will not be allowed to take any part in the identification parade, which must be hurried. Witnesses for identification must be introduced one by one, and then taken to another part of the building, so that collusion is impossible. They must not see the prisoner or his photograph before the parade. Finger-prints are to be taken immediately after a charge has been preferred, but the prisoner is to be told that he can object.

NO COMPULSION

Officers are authorised to take a person given into custody direct to the station in the district where an alleged offence has been committed rather than to the one in the immediate neighbourhood of the arrest, thus rendering evidence of identification more quickly available and reducing the period of detention. If it is necessary to remove a prisoner from one station to another, an officer from the former must do it rather than wait for an officer from the other district. If a prisoner on the way to the station gives an emphatic denial to a charge and asserts his innocence, the station officer and magistrate must be informed. The officer on duty must not allow anything in the nature of a confession, to be extracted by police or private individuals. It is imperative on the responsible officer to direct the attention of the person concerned to the notice respecting bail; that he is entitled to be liberated on bail as early as possible; that he must be given every facility of communicating with his friends or solicitors, either by telephone, telegraph or express messenger in the most expeditious manner possible. If the prisoner has no money the necessary expense of sending for bail will be allowed by the Commissioner. Conversations in the presence of, or with, prisoners are prohibited.

ETHICS OF BETTING.

Mr. Ratcliffe Cousins, the West London Magistrate, when dealing with a charge of street betting recently made some observations on the subject which puts the matter in a rather different light from that in which it is popularly viewed. Mr. Cousins agreed that, from the moral point of view, street betting is no more and no less wrong than betting over the telephone, but, of course, he said, the State did not always legislate on moral grounds, but with considerations to public order. These remarks followed those of the defending solicitor, who said that the law as regards betting was very sophisticated, and that the poor man who could not afford to have a credit account, or the few pence necessary for telephoning his bets, was placed at a disadvantage with the better-off man.

ARE MODERN MEN "SOFT"?

"THE WOMEN'S FAULT."

(BY LORD HEADLEY.)

Recently, Mr. Mitchell Hedges, the explorer, criticized the modern young man on the score of "flabbiness," both physical and mental. Here Lord Headley, an authority on boxing and other sports, deals with the question in spirited fashion.

A good deal of nonsense is being talked about the alleged physical and mental degeneracy of our young men, according to some critics the coming generation is lacking in both courage and enterprise. I think that an examination of facts will show that any such aspersions are unjust. There is no doubt that the war must be held responsible for much this freedom between the sexes; and that this freedom was often abused, but I venture to say that only a very small number of our young men have deteriorated as is suggested.

I hardly think that anyone watching our cricket, football, running, or rowing athletes will imagine that we are on the downward track. We seem to have fallen off in the "ring," but this may be only a phase—just a break in our long line of successes. In the old days it was only the Briton who boxed, whereas now representatives of the whole world step into the arena. Britain led the world not only in boxing, but in nearly all sports, and she must not be upset or discouraged when a foreigner proves such an apt pupil that he can defeat her now and again. It only shows how well she has shown the way to do it.

Regarding the accusation of want of enterprise, we have before us the examples of thousands of our most promising youths who, feeling that there is no scope here for their energies, go out to the Dominions to swell the ranks of those who will in the future uphold the honour of the British Empire.

Some of the critics of our budding manhood have gone so far as to attribute this so-called degeneracy to the wearing of over-loose trousers. Those who decry the "brighter" clothing of our young men overlook one important point—the remarkable marching capabilities of infantry regiments in the Turkish, French, and other Continental armies. These troops wear neither garments far more ample than the maligned "Oxford bags."

One critic, Mr. Mitchell Hedges, the explorer, thinks that because they resemble skirts, the "bags" cannot be worn

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by men without exciting derision. Yet to my mind there are few more inspiring sights than a Scottish regiment swinging along either at the quick march or at the "double." The idea of derision may occur to some who are ignorant, but not to any who are aware of the sterling qualities of the hardy Northerners. May I also call attention to the "legwear" of the Afghans, Greeks, Albanians, and other tough mountain climbers?

PLACING THE BLAME.

In one respect Mr. Hedges shows great good sense: he objects to the domination of women who are usurping men's work and trying to be man's equal both mentally and physically. I think that

many modern young women with their indelicate dressing, cocktail drinking and outrageously bad manners are doing actual damage to the young men of to-day. Such women cannot make good wives.

No, I cannot agree that our young men are decadent. They don't drink so heavily as formerly, and for the most part lead healthy lives, playing tennis, golf, cricket, and football. If there is a falling off, I am inclined to lay the blame at the door of a particular type of young woman who paints, and powders, and clothes herself with no regard for common decency, and too often lures young men to late night clubs, leading to habits hostile to "good condition" or training.

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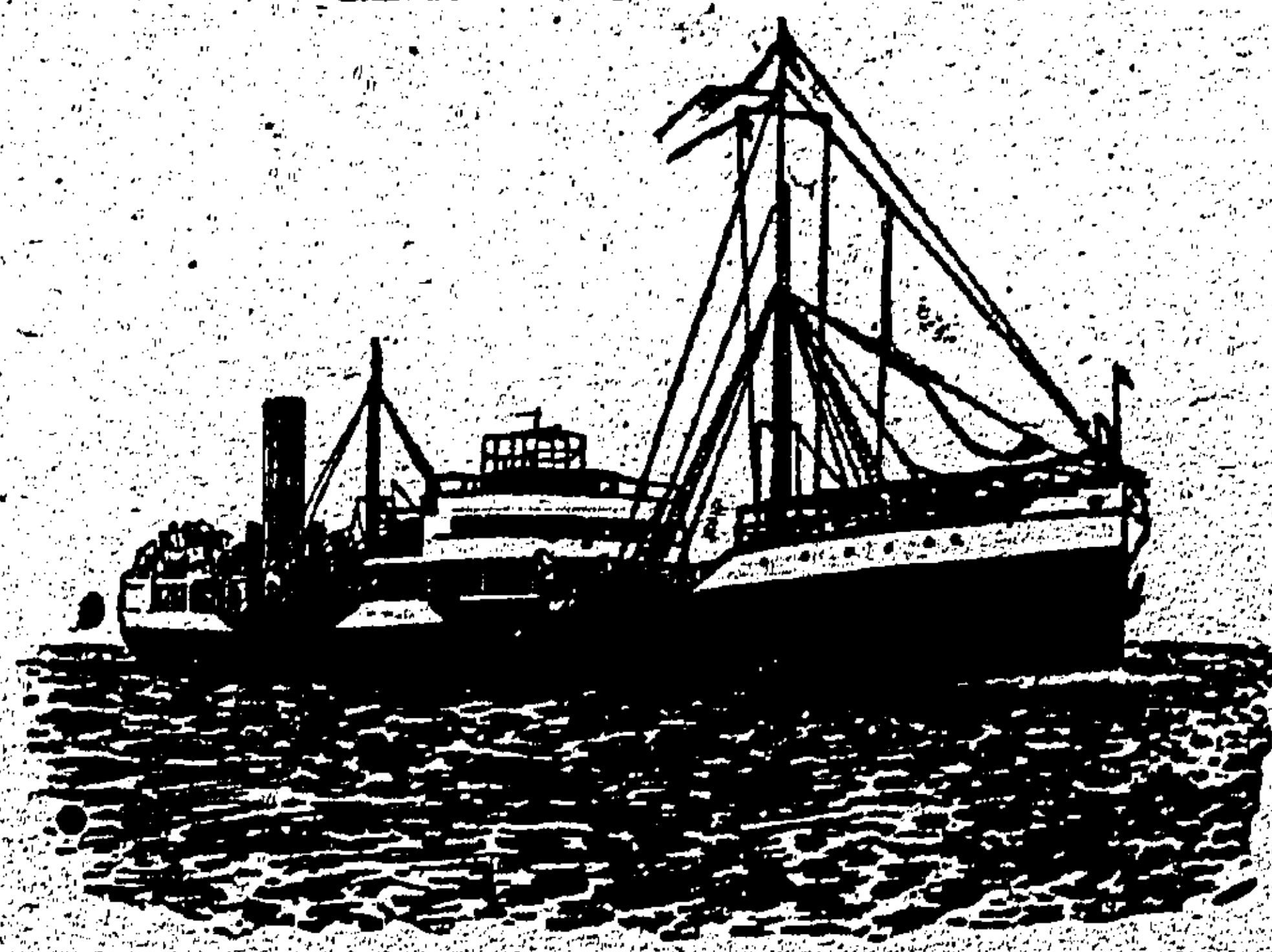
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S.S. "KEEMUN"	via Suez Canal	7th Dec.
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"KASHMIR"	8,935	10th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
1926			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	8,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'warp.
"DELTA"	8,077	4th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"KALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	8,069	21st Feb.	Mars., Udon, & A'warp.
"KANTUA"	10,900	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	13th Mar.	Mars., Udon, A'warp, & Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	3rd Apr.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	17th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st May	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	15th May	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	29th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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"TILAWA"	10,000	11th Dec.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,015	17th Dec.	do.
"TALMA"	3,000	25th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	8,958	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	8,000	8th Jan.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	do.
"TANDA"	4,958	2nd Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,500	7th April	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	do.

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"TALAMBA"	8,015	24th Nov. 7 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Nov.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,886	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Dec.	Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	18th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	8,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
1926			
"SICILIA"	6,812	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KANTUA"	10,900	6th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	8th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TANDA"	8,958	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	9,114	30th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"KANTUA"	10,900	28th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,081	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

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SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 20th Nov.	D.L.
NINGPO & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Nov.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 22nd Nov.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	On 23rd Nov.	10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SINLIANG"	On 24th Nov.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th Nov.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 27th Nov.	5 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 28th Nov.	11 a.m.

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S.S. "VIMINAL"	(cargo only)	Sails 8th Dec.
S.S. "TRISTE"	(cargo only)	Sails 10th Dec.
S.S. "ESQUILINO"	(cargo only)	Sails 8th Jan.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "FUME L"	...	Sails 4th Dec.
S.S. "VIMINAL"	...	Sails 4th Jan.
S.S. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails 4th Feb.

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S.S. "UMVLOST"	...	Sails from Colombo 10th Feb.

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ANGERS	...B...	1925	1925
ANDRE LEBON	...A...	24th Nov.	24th Nov.
PAUL LECAT	...A...	2nd Dec.	2nd Dec.
AMBOISE	...B...	24th Nov.	24th Nov.
AMAZONE	...B...	12th Dec.	12th Dec.
POETHOS	...A...	4th Dec.	4th Dec.
D'ARTAGNAN	...A...	18th Dec.	18th Dec.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

XMAS LETTER MAIL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Xmas Letter Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. 9.30 a.m., the 21st November.
This mail is due in London on the 22nd December.

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Peddar Street and Des Vaux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

Parcels Service for Canton is suspended until further notice.
Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
CALCUTTA & STRAITS	Hongkong	19th Nov.
JAPAN	Hakusan Maru	20th Nov.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Australia	20th Nov.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Madison	20th Nov.
MAINTA	Pres. Madison	20th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	21st Nov.
EUROPE via Negapatam (Letters and Papers, London, 22nd Oct.)	China Maru	22nd Nov.
SAIGON	Paul Leoni	24th Nov.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	26th Nov.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Changie	27th Nov.
MAKILA	Pres. Madison	28th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hokhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Taming	Thursday, 19th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., U.S.A., U.S.A. & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C. (due Victoria, B.C., 17th Dec.)	Kaga Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Japan	Tango Maru	9.00 A.M.
Manila	Pyrrhus	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	5.00 P.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C. (due Victoria, B.C., 14th Dec.)	Tyndarus	Friday, 20th, 5.00 P.M. Parcels 21st, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles (due Marseilles, 20th Dec.)	Hakusan Maru	Saturday, 21st, 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Hongkong, U.S.A., Canada, C. & S. America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO (due San Francisco, 18th Dec. & EUROPE via Siberia (Letters & Postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	Pres. Cleveland	Parcels Noon Beg. 2.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Madison	3.00 P.M.
Hokhow and Haiphong	Mingyang	Sunday, 22nd, 6.30 A.M.
Amoy	Hosang	6.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hosang Maru	9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Pakhoi	Monday, 23rd, 8.30 A.M.
Mauritius via Singapore	Surat	10.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Sui Sang	Parcels Noon Letters 1.00 P.M.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles (due Marseilles, 25th Dec.)	Angers	Tuesday, 24th, 11.45 A.M. Beg. 12.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia (Letters and Postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	Paul Leoni	12.30 P.M.
Amoy	Sinkiang	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Fausang	5.00 P.M.
Straits	Van Overstraten	Thursday, 26th, 11.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Sui Sang	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C. (due Vancouver, B.C., 18th Dec.)	Emp. of Australia	Parcels 3.00 P.M. Beg. 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 18th, 1925.	
On London.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	2/4 1/2
On Paris.	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,425
Credit, at 6 months' sight	1,425
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	58 1/2
On Bombay.	
Telegraphic Transfer	155
Bank Bills, on demand	155
On Calcutta.	
Telegraphic Transfer	155
Bank Bills, on demand	155
On Shanghai.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama.	
On demand	134 1/2
On Manila.	
On demand	109 1/2
On Singapore.	
On demand	14 1/2
On Batavia.	
On demand	nom.
On Haiphong.	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon.	
On demand	79 1/2
On Bangkok.	
On demand	82 1/2
Governor, Bank's Buying rate	82 1/2
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	31 15/16
BAR SILVER, per oz.	31 15/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up \$50,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$4,500,000
Silver \$28,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Hornard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:

A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [9]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

ETABLISSEMENT FRANCO-CHINOIS.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:

Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital Frs. 10,000,000

Reserves Frs. 10,790,000

Working fund provided by THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE: Frs. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. [38]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital £1,050,000

Reserve Fund £1,300,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Other branches: Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Java, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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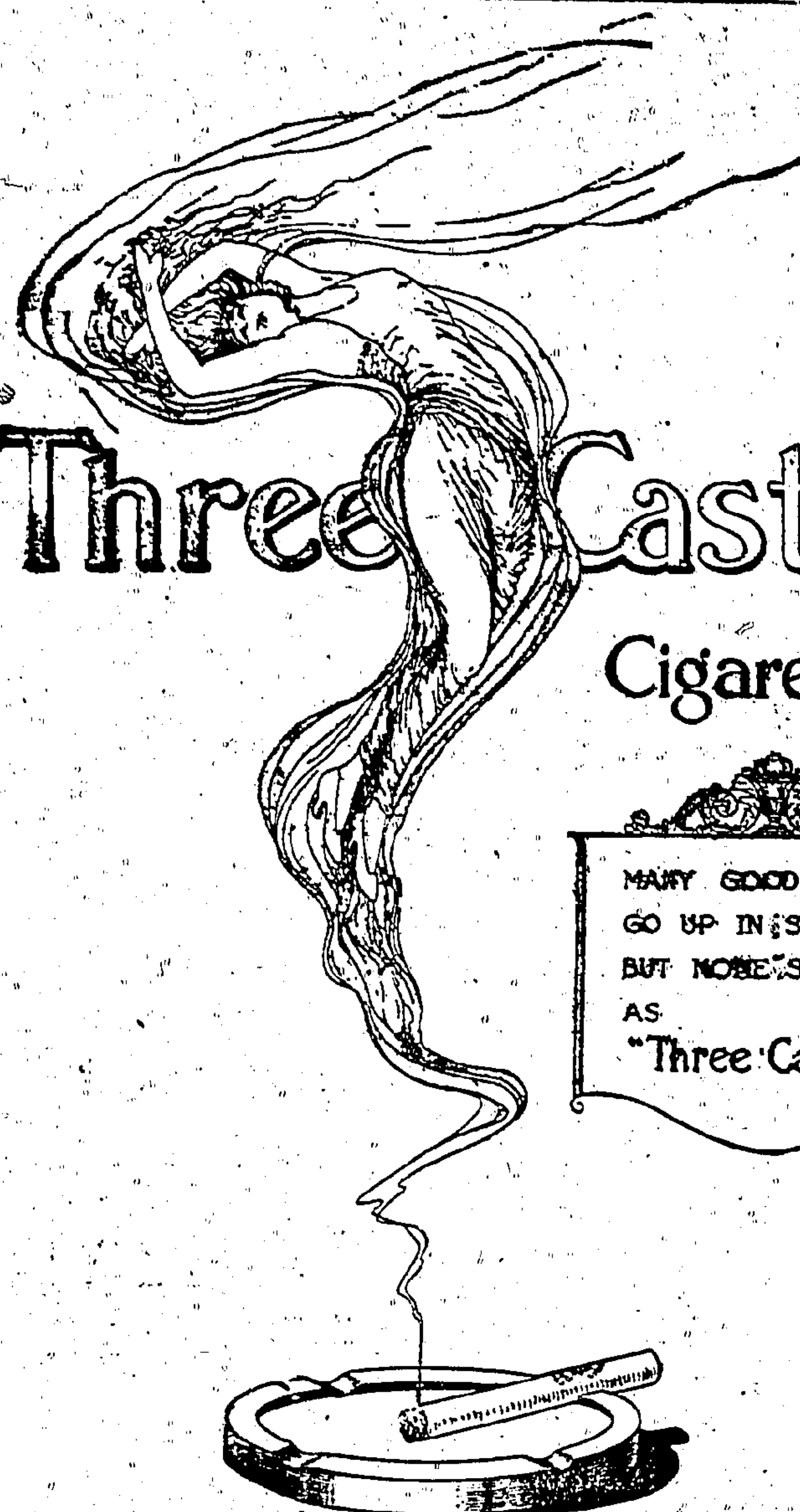
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LONDON SERVICE.

"BOULUS" 1st Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PATROULUS" 15th Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"THERSE" 25th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANTENOR" 15th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"MENELAUS" 1st Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TITAN" 20th Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"IXION" 24th Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
"TYNDAREUS" 21st Nov. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"ACHILLES" 14th Dec. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"PYRRHUS" 19th Nov. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"KEKUN" 7th Dec. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROULUS" 18th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 18th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 2nd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BARBEDON" 7th April. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROULUS" 8th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.

[16a]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 52,500,000

Reserve Fund Yen 12,980,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.